The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3934. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Report on the Fort Pillow Massacre.

The Pay of the Hundred Day Troops.

Opposition to the Twenty-five Million Resolution in the Senate.

THE CASE OF MAJOR-GEN. BLAIR.

The Correspondence on the Question of Assigning Him to a Command.

The President's Wishes and Views on the Subject.

Why the People of Nevada Don't Want a State Constitution.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Several members of the House called upon the Senate, to-day, to urge the adoption of the House resolutions fixing the last day of May as the time for adjournment. Congress will be ready to do so as soon as the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills are disposed of. All of the large appropriation bills have been acted upon or passed in committee. To-day the naval and civil appropriation bills, with Senate amendments, were considered by the House Ways and Means Committee. The belief is that they will be reported to the House to-morrow or Wednesday.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Messrs. WADE and GOOCH reported the result of their investigations of the Fort Pillow massacre to-day to the War Committee. The testimony is voluminous, and establishes the perpetration of deeds by rebels in that affair, greatly exceeding in atrocity those detailed in published statements. An order accompanies these papers, found in the rebel camp, signed by the officer in command, threatening that no quarters would be allowed in event of surrender.

PROMOTION OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

A recent act of Congress having conferred the rank of Brigadier-General upon the Provost-Marshal-General, the President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Col. FRY, who, since the establishment of that bureau, has filled that position.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

THE REJECTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION BY NEVADA.

A copy of a letter from Gov. NYE, of Nevada, to the Secretary of State, has been sent to Congress with regard to the defeat by the people of the State Constitution. The Governor suggests that the Constitution contained stringent provisions in regard to the right of suffrage which arrayed the disloyal element against it. Many miners objected to the provision imposing a tax upon mining. It was submitted at the same time with the State election, and some upon the State ticket having excited much dissatisfaction, there was exceptions taken to some proceedings of the convention. All these causes combined sufficed to defeat the State Constitution. Virginia City and the county adjacent, which are entitled to one-third of the representation of the Territory, instructed their nominees to vote against the tax on mines. This alarmed the farmers, who thought the whole tax would fall on them, and many joined the disaffected to defeat the Constitution. He says there is a good Union majority in every precinct in the county. There are too many disloyal, who annoy and perplex constantly. Considerable of the secession element exists in recent immigration, mainly from Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Southern Indiana, and scattered rebel armies of the Southwest. This character of immigration, he thinks, will be greatly increased this season. The struggle between the parties has been earnest and embittered. He has no doubt that Nevada will immediately respond to the Enabling Act passed by Congress. Thirty millions of dollars in precious metals has been mined the past year. When irrigation is reduced to a system, it is claimed that the Territory will produce a sufficiency of vegetables and cereals.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War (Senator WADE and Representative GOOCH,) have returned from Fort Pillow. They took fifty-seven depositions, all of which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. Among the witnesses who were examined is the negro who was buried alive and who dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to planks of wood, and then burnt alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day, in cold blood. The victims seen by the committee were, some of them, pierced and cut in the face and eyes with bayonets and swords, while other parts of their bodies were smashed and disfigured, either by steel or lead.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $1,400,000.

CORRECTION.

The name of Mr. O'NEILL was incorrectly printed in the yeas and nays, among those who on Saturday voted against equalizing the pay of white and black soldiers. He voted for that amendment.

GEN. MARTINDALE RELIEVED.

Brig. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE has been relieved as Military Governor of this District, and Col. N. M. WISEWELL, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, ordered to his place.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

A PETITION FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition from naval officers, representing that formerly there were ninety-seven Commanders and sixty-five Captains in the navy, and now, notwithstanding the vast increase, the Commanders have been reduced to twenty-seven in number; and that in consequence Lieutenant-Commanders have to serve as Commanders in numbers of cases, and Commanders as Captains, without the additional rank and pay. They pray relief in the premises. Referred to the Naval Committee.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to grant preëmption to certain lands in California was called up, and after some remarks in its favor by Mr. CONNESS, passed.

REGULATION OF THE COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate the Foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, which was passed.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The bill to provide for the collection of internal revenue, was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) one thousand copies of the House Internal Revenue Bill, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution to provide additional grounds for the cemetery at the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia. It directs the Secretary of War to add to the Soldiers' Cemetery such portions of the grounds adjacent as may be serviceable for the purpose. He stated that six thousand soldiers had been already interred in this cemetery, principally since the war commenced, and additional ground was now needed, that all the soldiers now buried in this vicinity should be interred in one ground, so as to make their resting-place a spot of common interest. The resolution was adopted.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN THE SERVICE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up his resolution requesting the President to communicate the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the rights of persons of African descent in the regular and volunteer service, with accompanying papers. Adopted.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the present condition of the Soldiers' Home, the administration of the funds of that institution, and whether some other mode of relief, by pension or otherwise, would not be for the public interest. Adopted.

AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to grant one million acres of the public lands for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia. The lands are to be taken from any subject to private entry. The proceeds are to be forever devoted to the instruction of children between the ages of five and seventeen years, without distinction of color. Men of color, between the ages of twenty and sixty, in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the County of Washington, shall each annually pay a poll tax of one dollar for the use and benefit of public schools, to be assessed and collected by the corporate authorities of these cities, and the Levy Court of said county.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HENDRICKS called up the Senate joint resolution to pay the State of Wisconsin five per cent of the grant of lands made heretofore to her for literary purposes, which laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEVADA.

The Chair presented a letter from the President in answer to the Senate resolution, calling for information as to the Territory of Nevada, and enclosing a letter from Gov. JAMES W. NYE.

RELIEF OF INDIANS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians with two amendments, and moved they be printed. Ordered.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill was received from the House with amendments, and on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN it was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The bill to provide a National Currency was then presented to the Senate by the Chair as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) by unanimous consent introduced an amendment preventing associations under the act from holding real estate for a longer period than five years. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment that, after the 31st of December, every association doing business under this act, six months after the rebellion shall be crushed, and the authority of the Government restored, be required to redeem with gold and silver their notes and circulation at their several offices.

Mr. DAVIS said he was no friend of the present measure in any form. But as the bill was to become a law it should be made as unobjectionable as possible. He thought his amendment was of the most vital importance. There was never a wholly commercial country on the face of the earth that retained for a considerable time an irredeemable paper currency. The universal practice by the immutable rule of the world was was gold and silver. Congress should not change the law of the world. The sooner this present measure was stamped as a temporary expedient to pass away on the restoration of peace and tranquility, and the laws of money that have regulated the world for eighteen centuries should be recognized, the better for the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) did not deny that this whole measure was one of expediency. No one could indicate the day when the rebellion would be subdued. As long as the war lasted, we could not resume specie payments. The banks established under this bill could not be expected in six months after the suppression of the rebellion to redeem their enormous issues in specie without great financial curtailment and embarrassment. We should be very cautious in fixing a period for the resumption of specie payments.

The amendment was rejected.

THE PAY OF THE HUNDRED DAYS' TROOPS.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Finance Committee the House bill, appropriating $25,000,000 for the payment of the volunteers called out for one hundred days, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Union,) opposed the measure as unwise. While he would keep faith with every man called out by the Government he should oppose the resolution as eminently unwise.

Mr. FESSENDEN said whatever might be his individual opinions of the wisdom of the call, they had been offered and accepted by the Commander-in-Chief and he should vote to appropriate the amount required.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) would vote any amount of money to pay troops called out for a longer period; but he did not think the present bill of any account—in fact it was a perfect humbug. These men could not be drilled in this time.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) inquired how long the men at Wilson's Creek had been drilled.

Mr. HENDERSON said, so far as the Missouri troops were concerned, they were mustered into the service in August, 1861, but they had been drilled for a number of years previously. For himself, he was opposed to calling out a mob.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said there could be no doubt, under the existing law, of the President's authority to call out these troops; and, whatever might be our opinion as to the wisdom of the call, we should vote the appropriation.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) did not think it was respectful on the part of the President to have slighted Congress in not having indicated his intention to call out these troops for one hundred days. This proposed action placed the Treasury of the United States directly under the control of the President, and we sat here merely to vote the money to carry out, and not to determine measures. The sum proposed would not half cover the cost. Besides this, these men were to be taken at a time when labor was of more value to the country than any service they could render in the field in their short term of service.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had expressed to the Secretary of War his opinion that this proposition of the Western Governors ought not to be accepted. The President, however, having the sanction of the law, and having exercised it, he should vote for it. He was in favor of calling out the troops for a longer period.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if the President had given a verbal or written acceptance to the offer of the Western Governors.

Mr. WILSON understood it to have been an official acceptance by the President, advised and approved by Gen. GRANT; and the draft of the bill before us was inclosed in letter to the Chairmen of the Military Committee of both Houses. The mode of the call was proper enough, though many doubted its wisdom. He voted for the measure, and put the responsibility where it belonged—on the President.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the great point was, whether this call, having met the approval of the Executive, after consultation with the Commander of the Army, should not now be sanctioned by the Senate. For one, he was not willing to say so. When this great campaign was about to commence, and when we needed men, and the Governors of States offered them, he wanted to know why the Senate would refuse them, or prevent them from rallying to our standard. He, for one, would not be willing to take that responsibility.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not think we should raise technical objections in the present emergencies. We certainly had the power to make the appropriation whatever might or might not be the wisdom of the object it was designed to forward. He was not a military man, and yielded his judgment to those who were or even presumed to be such.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the measure. He would inquire why the Governors of other States had not been consulted? Was the opinion of able general officers in the service and their advice heeded before the acceptance of this offer? If we have heretofore passed laws conferring the power on the President to accept these troops, then in good faith we were bound to support him. He took the view that we were under no such obligations, and felt bound to vote against the bill.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the law of 1861, which clearly gave authority to the President to call for the militia in particular contingencies.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) said he frequently gave votes in favor of measures when he had doubts as to their propriety and wisdom, because in our present troubles he felt it his duty to do so. This measure did not receive the concurrence of his judgment, and he should vote against it. It proposed that 100,000 men should be mustered in for one hundred days, at an expense of $25,000,000, to be doubled and quadrupled. The first knowledge he had of this measure came to him from the public press. It was said that these Governors would call upon the President with their offer, and the next announcement was that the President had accepted it. Who authorized these Governors to generate this method of carrying on the war? Was not this the function of the President and his Cabinet? If the President wanted additional men, why in God's name didn't he call for them, to the extent of 500,000, for two or three years, or for the war—and thus inspire the nation, instead of trifling with it and mortifying its temper. He said this as a friend, than whom no truer could be found to the Administration.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) defended the acceptance of the troops offered by the Western Governors. Their proclamations calling them out expressly stated that their action had the indorsement of the President. For himself he was as willing as any one to advocate a stringent conscription law.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment giving the President power to continue the services of these troops six months from the date of their muster.

Rejected—25 to 11.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment providing that no part of said appropriation be paid to the troops mustered in after May 15, 1864, unless they shall be mustered for a period of six months.

Rejected—19 to 17.

The bill was then put upon its passage, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sprague—13.

No quorum having voted, the Senate adjourned at ten minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

THE WAR DEBT OF THE STATES.

The House took up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the resolution of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of debt incurred by the several States to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and declaring, as the judgment of the House, that all debts legitimately contracted should be assumed and liquidated by the General Government.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. HARDING, offered last December, declaring:

That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded States shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such State shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions, free from all legislative or executive control.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the question turned on the fact whether the Union is dissolved, or not, and that whenever a rebellious State is subdued, or voluntarily returns to its allegiance, it is a State in the Union, with all the rights belonging to it under the Constitution.

Mr. HARDING said whoever voted against the resolution threw himself into the position of saying that the "Union is dissolved." None but a revolutionist, disunionist or secessionist would oppose it.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. UPSON was agreed to by yeas, 67; nays, 58.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Cole, Davis, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Brooks, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, LeBlond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morrison, Noble, Perry, Radford, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Whaley, [illegible], Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Wood, Yeaman—58.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House passed the bill appropriating over a million of dollars to indemnify citizens of Minnesota for losses sustained and depredations committed by Sioux Indians in that State, the amount being in accordance with the report of commission on that subject.

The House also passed the Senate bill appropriating two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars to enable refugee Indians in Kansas to return to their homes in the Cherokee country, and for other relief.

The House also passed the bill for the relief of the Weas and other Indians, making an appropriation to reimburse them for their losses by the abstraction of their bonds from the Interior Department.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union,) who had reported the preceding bills from the Committee on Indian Affairs, also reported one for the benefit and better management of the Indians. It was passed, and provides as follows:

It shall be lawful for the President to remove any tribe or tribes to any of the public reservations he may deem necessary and proper, and take measures for stimulating them to habits of industry.

THE QUESTION OF GEN. BLAIR'S COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request contained in your resolution of the 29th ult., a copy of which resolution is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

MY DEAR SIR: Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country; and it is that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives, which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as Speaker, let him serve in that position. If not, let him retake his commission and return to the army for the benefit of the country.

This will heal a dangerous schism for him. It will relieve him from a dangerous position or a misunderstanding, as I think he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy—the sincere opponents of Slavery.

It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet. He has abundant talents—quite enough to occupy all his time without devoting any to temper.

He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a Corps, by one so competent to judge as Gen. SHERMAN, proves this. In that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor.

The foregoing is what I would say if FRANK BLAIR was my brother instead of yours.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Inclosed I forward to the President my resignation, to take effect on the 5th of December.

I respectfully request that I may be relieved from my command at an earlier day, say by the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as some officer can be ordered to succeed me. While I desire to derange the plans or hurry the action of the department as little as possible, it will be a great convenience to me to secure some little time before the session of Congress for a necessary journey, and for some preparations for myself and family, in view of my approaching change of residence and occupation. I could also spend two or three days, I think, very profitably in the service of my successor, after his arrival here. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1863.

SIR: Having concluded to accept the place of member of Congress in the House of Representatives, to which I was elected in October, 1862, I hereby tender the resignation of my commission as Major-General of United States Volunteers, to take effect on the 5th day of December next. I shall leave the military service with much reluctance and a sacrifice of personal feelings and desires, and only consent to do so in the hope that in another capacity I may be able to do some effective service in the cause of my country and Government, in this time of peculiar trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Major-General.

Indorsed on the foregoing:

The resignation of Gen. SCHENCK is accepted, and he is authorized to turn his command over to Brig.-Gen. Lockwood at any time.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of State.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

SIR: Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect the 5th day of December, 1863.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Commanding United States Volunteers, Middle Department, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1864.

I hereby tender my resignation as a Major-General of United States Volunteers. Respectfully,

(Signed,) FRANK P. BLAIR,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Accepted, by order of the President.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JANUARY 12, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1864.

Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect this day.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR, United States Volunteers.

[*Copy of Telegram.*]

[*Private.*]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Nashville, Tenn.:

Gen. MCPHERSON having been assigned to the command of a department, could not Gen. FRANK BLAIR, without difficulty or detriment to the service, be assigned to the command of the corps he commanded awhile last Autumn?

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

[*Copy of Telegram.*]

U. S. Military Telegraph—In cypher—Received 6 P. M., March 16, 1864.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10 A. M., March 16, 1864.

His Excellency, the President:

Gen. LOGAN commands the corps referred to in your dispatch. I will see Gen. SHERMAN within a few days and consult him about the transfer, and answer.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[*Copy.*]

[*Confidential.*]

United States Military Telegraph, War Department—Received in cypher 11 P. M., March 17, 1864.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Gen. SHERMAN is here. He consents to the transfer of Gen. LOGAN to the Seventeenth Corps, and the appointment of Gen. F. P. BLAIR to the Fifteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Copy—received 9:15 A. M., March 27, 1864.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 26, 1864.

His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

I understand by the papers that it is contemplated to make a change in the Commanders of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, so as to transfer me to the Seventeenth Corps. I hope this will not be done. I fully understand the organization of the Fifteenth Corps now, of which I have labored to complete the organization this Winter, and earnestly hope that the change may not be made.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

[*Copy of Telegram.*]

Office U. S. Military Telegraph—War Department—Received at Washington at 9 A. M., March 31, 1864.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE—11:30 P. M.,
March 30, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman:

Gen. F. P. BLAIR will be assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, and not the Fifteenth. Assign Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, subject to the approval of the President, to any other corps command which you may have, and break up the animosity (?) of one General commanding two corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

From a long dispatch dated April 2, 1864, from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. GRANT, presenting his plan for disposing of the forces under his command, the following extracts being the only parts pertinent to the subject now under consideration, are taken: After a full consultation with all my army Commanders, I have settled down to the following conclusions, to which I would like to have the President's consent before I make the orders:

Third—Gen. MCPHERSON's corps to be commanded by Gens. LOGAN, BLAIR and DODGE.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington at 3 P. M. April 10, 1864, from Culpepper Court-House, Va., 10th, dated April 9, 1864:

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

Will you please ascertain if Gen. F. P. BLAIR is to be sent to Gen. SHERMAN. If not, an army corps Commander will have to be named for the Fifteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

To the President:

You will do me a great favor by giving the order assigning me to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps immediately, as I desire to leave Washington next Saturday, to join the command.

I also request the assignment of Capt. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER, of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry as Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The present Adjutant, or rather the former Adjutant, Col. CLARKE, has, I understand, been relieved by Gen. MCPHERSON, as Adjutant-General of the Department, and the place of Adjutant-General of the Corps is necessarily vacant. I also request the appointment of GEORGE A. MAGUIRE, formerly Captain of the Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as Major and Aid-de-Camp, and Lieut. LOGAN TOMPKINS, of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as Captain and Aid-de-Camp, as my Staff.

Respectfully, F. P. BLAIR.

INDORSEMENTS.

The Secretary of War will please have Gen. HALLECK make the proper order in this case.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.
APRIL 21, 1864.

Referred to Gen. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: According to our understanding with Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, at the time he took his seat in Congress last Winter, he now asks to withdraw his resignation as Major-General, then tendered, and be sent to the field. Let this be done. Let the order sending him be such as shown to-day by the Adjutant-General, only dropping from it the names of MAGUIRE and TOMPKINS.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I respectfully request to withdraw my resignation as Major-General of the United States Volunteers, tendered on the 12th day of January, 1864. Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Capt. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER, Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry, is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the President

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The foregoing constitutes all sought by the resolution so far as remembered or has been found upon diligent search. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MAY 2, 1864.

The message was referred to the Committee on Elections.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AGAIN.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the Chair, and considered sundry bills, which, when the Committee rose, were passed, namely:

The bill providing for the removal of certain stray bands of Indians from Wisconsin.

The bill authorizing the President to negotiate with the Indians of Middle Oregon for the relinquishment of the lands belonging to them by treaty.

The bill for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral purposes.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution providing that the staff officers of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments and allowances as the staff officers of the same grade on the staffs of corps commanders, to take effect from the day of appointment.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had a letter which, if desired, he would have read in explanation from Gen. GRANT.

Nobody desired the letter to be read, and the House immediately passed the resolution.

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD BILL.

The House then, after debate, concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House Minnesota Land and Railroad Bill.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The bill to guarantee a Republican Government to States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion being under consideration,

Mr. LONGYEAR, of Michigan, (Union,) argued that a State is the people united into one body or community for the purpose of government. Sovereignty is an attribute of government. Primarily sovereignty is in the people. States are erected through the forms of government. These forms become living bodies by virtue of the sovereignty imparted to them by the people. The United States Government is the supreme State to which all the people owe primary allegiance. When a State of the Union becomes subversive of the ends for which it was created, or seeks by virtue of the sovereignty with which it has been invested, to bring the people in conflict with the supreme sovereignty to which they owe primary allegiance, or when such State Government becomes abrogated or destroyed by any means, the sovereignty with which it was invested returns to the people to be exercised by them as soon and such State ceases to exist as a State of the Union. This contest is war, and all the rules of war obtain among the rights of the conqueror is the right to dictate to the conquered the form of government they shall adopt. The States, in their corporate capacity, may be treated as foreign enemies, but the people, in respect to their allegiance to the National Government, must be considered and treated as domestic enemies.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) repeated the points heretofore made by him, viz.: that the rebels were entitled to no rights under the Constitution and laws, and could invoke the aid of neither in their behalf; that they were to be treated during the war as belligerents, according to the laws of war and nations; that they could claim no other rights than those of foreign nations with whom we might be at war, and were subject to all the liabilities of foreign belligerents that their real and personal property may be taken to pay the expenses of the war and to relieve the wounded soldiers and the families of the fallen. While the innocent should be spared, the morally and politically guilty should be punished. He proceeded to reply to the attacks made upon these positions, arguing from the crimes of the belligerents we were justified in exacting the extreme demands of war. The people were the absolute sovereigns, and there was no other government independent of these sovereigns. When they made any unjust war all their property, both public and private, was subject to forfeiture. The Confederate States were a Republic, however bad might be the sovereigns, and they spoke for the entire people. To allow them to return with their property untouched would be rank injustice to loyal men. If, as had been contended, they were in the Union, where were their representatives here? We were making war upon them for going out of the Union without law, and they should never again be received until they had repented and been rebaptized into the National Union. Alluding to the late speech of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, he spoke of that gentleman as stealing the mantle of the President, and stabbing the friends of the President in the latter's name. He concluded by saying that if he (STEVENS) could live to see the land no more trod by the foot of a slave, he would be content with any lot.

At 10½ o'clock the House adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Movements Inaugurated—The Destruction of Madison Court-House—The Rebels Fire Upon our Troops from the Dwellings—Successful Expedition Against Mosby—Twenty-three Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

FROM THE ARMY.

The movement of the Army, on the 1st of May, was merely for the purpose of changing its position. The rebels appear to be concentrating their main forces toward our left.

A FIGHT WITH MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

The *Star* says: "The cavalry expedition sent out from Vienna last Thursday, under command of Col. LOWELL, returned to that place yesterday, after having visited Leesburgh, Rectortown and Upperville. Near Upperville a portion of MOSBY's guerrilla band was encountered, when a sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the loss to the rebels of two killed and four wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners.

Col. LOWELL lost three men killed and four wounded. Col. LOWELL returned safely to Vienna with the twenty-three prisoners captured from MOSBY, and also three blockade-runners, twenty-five horses, and a large quantity of wool, tobacco and other contraband goods picked up on the route.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MADISON COURT-HOUSE.

The expedition which was sent out from here last week destroyed Madison Court-house.

The expedition met no rebels until about half a mile from the Court-house, when a slight skirmish took place, in which the rebel loss was five and ours none.

The rebels retreated in the direction of the Court-house."

The *Star* has the following further particulars of the affair:

"The rebels suddenly disappeared, but on our forces entering the town they were received with volleys of musketry, fired from the windows of houses, and were compelled for a time to withdraw.

The officers of the reconnoitring party ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was poured in from the houses.

There being no other way of smoking out the rebels, orders were issued that the town should be fired.

The torch was applied to a number of houses affording cover for the enemy, whereupon the latter hastily decamped, leaving our forces in possession of the place.

The flames, however, spread very rapidly, and there being no means at hand whereby they could be checked, a general conflagration was the result, and in a short time almost the entire town was in ashes.

The act was certainly not a wanton one on the part of the Union forces, but was rendered necessary by the dastardly act of the rebels, who used the shelter of houses for the purpose of slaughtering our troops.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Citizens on Half Rations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 2.

A Richmond paper of Thursday says the languor in the commercial markets shows that the town people will have to live on half rations until the country people, who have provisions to spare, shall have heard of the defeat of GRANT's army. We may then expect supplies from all quarters, and a revival of business on a descending scale of prices.

A dispatch from Orange Court-house, April 27, says, all the Yankees have left the Valley to reinforce MEADE.

A telegram from Fredericksburgh, of the same date, says, as yet there are no indications of GRANT's movements toward Fredericksburgh, unless the telegraph from Occoquan to Alexandria is being repaired by the Yankees.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Four Hundred Returned Prisoners Arrived—The Rebels Close-Mouthed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 1,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, May 2.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived here this evening, from City Point, with 400 of our exchanged prisoners.

No newspapers were allowed to be given us for the press, nor could any news be obtained from other sources.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Evacuation of Little Washington by our Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 1,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, May 2.

Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, the troops there being wanted elsewhere.

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS.

The New State Treasurer—The Pennsylvania Reserves to be Mustered Out.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, May 2, 1864.

H. D. MOORE, Unionist, takes his place as State Treasurer to-day, vice MCGRATH, Democrat, retired.

Gov. CURTIN received positive assurance from the War Department last night that the Pennsylvania Reserves should be mustered out of service at the end of three years from the time they entered the State service. They did not enter the Federal service until two months after they were sworn into the State service. They come to recruit and reenlist. Their return will, however, be a loss to Gen. GRANT of 5,000 of his most effective men for the greater part of the Summer campaign.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington With News to April 21.

A Peace Letter from the Emperor of France.

The Capture of Duppel by the Prussians.

Danish Loss 400 Officers, 2,600 Men and 90 Guns.

The Bremen Steamships Overhauled by Danish Cruisers.

THE GARIBALDI FURORE IN ENGLAND.

Abrupt Termination of the General's Visit.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico at Rome.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st April, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Her advices are four days later than those received per *Europa*.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Olympus*, which should have left Liverpool on the 19th, was detained until the 20th, and would sail a few hours later than the *City of Washington*.

The *Germania* arrived at Southampton on the [illegible] of April.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peace News—Its Effect on the Bourse—The Emperor's Letter—Lord Clarendon's Mission—Peace and Prosperity in Europe—The Termination of the Mexican Affair—Suppression of the Mexican Resolution of the American Congress—French [illegible] of the Mexican Throne.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The town is in a great state of agitation to-day, about the peace news of yesterday, and especially about the results of the news on the Bourse. This morning groups of speculators are collected along the Boulevard counting the victories and the defeats of yesterday, but especially the victories, for the Bourse is like a battle-field—the dead are not counted. There we are told that the German banker [illegible] gained a million on the Credit Mobilier, the Duke de M. two millions on the State funds, and the Baron de R. five millions on railways! Such a streak of luck is enough to disgust one with all mundane things, and so especially think the defeated ones, who join with wonderful harmony in the cry of "favoritism," and even of "foul play."

But was there any favoritism, or foul play? The Emperor's letter, announcing peace in Europe, was dated on Friday last, and M. FOULD, to whom it was addressed, held it until yesterday, Monday, before publishing it in the *Moniteur*. In this interval of three days, according to the declarations of the defeated speculators, word was given out from the Ministry of Finance to a few favorites that the letter in question existed, that it would be published on Monday morning, and that an enormous rise of stocks would be the result. But whether M. FOULD betrayed the secret or not, the signs for the last week were all in favor of peace, and the "bears" must attribute their ruin in great part to their own blindness.

Thus it was well understood around town as early as Saturday that Lord CLARENDON's mission to the Emperor was a success, that the previous good understanding between the two Governments had been renewed, that in future they would work together on the same platform in the Danish question, and that this renewed alliance was likely to be applied to all European questions, so as to secure peace everywhere. Moreover, the reduction of the war tax on real estate, as the result of the happy termination of the Mexican affair, was announced in the Chambers on Saturday, and finally it was generally understood that the Prussians were about ready to give the assault on the Danish works at Duppel, and that there was little doubt of their success.

Already, too, the probability of an agreement in the London Conference on the subject of an armistice was generally admitted; but, in definitive, no one was prepared for such an avalanche of peace certainties as fell upon us yesterday.

What is to be the result? On every side we hear loud exultations at the prospect of general peace, and people are predicting a speedy reduction of the armies and navies of the great States. And whether these happy results are to be attained or not, it is certain that an immense impetus has been given to commerce and to commercial enterprises in general, and that we are entering upon a season of unexampled prosperity.

The rejoicings over the happy termination of the Mexican affair are destined to receive a slight cooling off from the resolution voted by the House of Representatives at Washington, and which arrived at Paris last evening. This resolution has not been published yet in the French papers, and we do not yet know, therefore, how it is to be appreciated. But the Government seem to attach very great importance to it, for not only was the telegraphic announcement of it suppressed last evening, but the telegraphic dispatch entire, brought by the *Scotia*, was delayed. The London *Times* thinks the resolution say that the American people would not "tolerate" the new Government in Mexico, and it will probably take version of it which induced the Government to suppress that part of the *Scotia's* dispatch until further evidence of authenticity should arrive. In my next letter I shall be able to give you an idea of the impression this important resolution of the American Congress has produced.

But to aggravate matters, as between France and the United States, the treaty which has just been concluded between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Mexico places things in a different situation from what they were at the time Mr. SEWARD wrote the dispatch in which he gave France hopes that the United States would recognize the new order of things in Mexico; for at that time there was reason to believe that the French Government promised the Government of the United States that they were going to retire from Mexico almost immediately after the installation of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN—a promise which naturally led the American Secretary to say that, as defenders of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the United States would be obliged to accept whatever government the people of Mexico accepted and freely maintained. But now the French Government has violated this promise; for, as will be seen by the treaty between the two empires, the French flag is going to stand guard over the new throne for a period of six years, which is too long a period to respond to the words an "almost immediate evacuation," and which does not allow a free expression of the sentiments of the Mexican people.

Another circumstance connected with this treaty aggravates the case still more. It would have been easy for the French Government to have loaned its officers and men to MAXIMILIAN, and to have placed them under the Mexican flag, for they would have served the new Empire just as well as if under the French flag and under French direction, and then it could not be said that it was a French army of occupation, [illegible] but it was in any sense a French Government, and above all France would not have been bound to resent the insults offered to these 8,000 men, nor bound to fight for the Mexican throne.

[illegible] that in the bosom of the [illegible] for there were two parties, a war and a peace party, so to speak, the war party insisting that the way to prevent the interference of the United States in Mexican affairs was to leave the French flag there as a scarecrow as long as possible; while the peace party, better acquainted with the real situation of things in America, advocated the plan of a total withdrawal of the French flag as soon as the new throne could be rendered safe against Mexico itself.

The [illegible], as you will see by the treaty, succeeded, and the French flag waving over a small army of 8,000 men, is to remain in that country as an intimidation to the Americans; for, to prove that this is the object of that provision of the treaty, I have only to say that there is not a man in France who does not believe that MAXIMILIAN could easily compose an army of his own of foreign and native elements quite sufficient to protect him against the National party in Mexico, and that if he had not believed the country well [illegible] or [illegible] to that extent, he would never have undertaken the voyage.

This leaving of the French flag in the country is therefore a menace to us, it is a warning by which France says to the United States: "We are still in Mexico, and if you attack the new order of things before the expiration of six years you will have a war on your hands with France." The resolution of the American Congress therefore could not have fallen in a more propitious moment, for although it is destined to render more delicate the relations between the two countries, it will at the same time enlighten the situation and allow each party to see where the other stands, and this is always an advantage.

There is an immense amount of talk in France about the reception offered in England to GARIBALDI; but all we can see in this talk is that the French do not comprehend either GARIBALDI or the English.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Garibaldi—Cardinal Wiseman—A Visit to Mazzini—Trouble Brewing—What England Must Do—Parliament—Union and Confederate Organs in London—Southern Illusions—Denmark and the Conference—The Plebiscite—Mexico—English Trade and Revenue—Wonders of Free Trade—Beer and Spirits—A Confederate Joke.

LONDON, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

England is full of GARIBALDI. The volunteers were not allowed to participate in his reception, because that would have made it official; but the nation received him for all that—the upper hundred thousand and the lower millions. He has visited Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL, and he has breakfasted with Mr. GLADSTONE. Tuesday night he was all but crushed to death at the Royal Italian Opera. He has breakfasted at Chiswick between two Duchesses. To-day there is a grand five-shilling concert and presentation by the volunteers at the Crystal Palace, and on Monday the shilling democracy will perform a similar ceremony. GARIBALDI's portraits are in all the shop windows. The Lancet and Medical Times have profound articles on his stiff ankle, which offers them a mild specimen of ankle-osis (this is a mild joke), and through it all the old Roman wears his red shirt and gray capote, and is a hero of romance, stepped out of some sensation story-book.

But I am mistaken if trouble is not brewing out of it all. The [illegible] have been wonderfully quiet. There were not more than a dozen fights, single-handed mostly. Notwithstanding the crowd on the day of the procession, there were only two killed—a groom and a lady, by a fractured skull. It is said that some one was sent by the Government to Cardinal WISEMAN, to beg that he would use his influence to prevent any disturbance. "Disturbance!" said his gentle eminence; "why should we make any disturbance? It is true that GARIBALDI fought against Rome at one time, but since then he has been fighting against VICTOR EMMANUEL. I think that, perhaps, we ought to join in the reception, and testify our gratitude to him." It will be a very clever Prime Minister, indeed, that gets to the windward of the Cardinal.

But the trouble I mean is this. GARIBALDI is just as headstrong, unmanageable and impracticable as ever. Almost the first thing he did on landing in England was to receive a visit from MAZZINI, who, condemned in France and expelled from Switzerland, stays here on sufferance, but in such bad odor, that his friend Mr. STANSFELD could not stay in the Cabinet. The fact of MAZZINI's visit was suppressed in all the Government papers; but on Thursday, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, GARIBALDI visited MAZZINI in London, and spent an hour with him. This circumstance is also suppressed in all but the ultra liberal papers. Now Lord CLARENDON is in Paris, trying to make up with the Emperor. Can he do so, with MAZZINI in London, and visited by GARIBALDI, who is also the guest of the highest nobility and Ministers? It is evident that the expulsion of MAZZINI from Switzerland, or the denial of asylum there, has been brought about by French influence. England must be on good terms with France, or the conference, which is appointed to meet in four days, must fail. To be on these necessary good terms, England must do several things. One [illegible] [illegible] conspirators against the life of the Emperor. She must reconsider the [illegible] to meet Europe in a Congress at Paris. Moreover, she must be prepared, the next time the Emperor proposes to recognize the Confederate States, to recognize the Confederate States, to join hands in that recognition, provided always, that the new Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies leaves any Confederacy to recognize.

The social aspects of the GARIBALDI furore are curious enough. It is a struggle between the mob and the aristocracy, who shall have him for their hero. The people put in a strong claim, but the nobility have taken possession of him. No Englishman need ever talk about New-York receptions after this. The only difference is that New-York can get up a great public spectacle, and the English can only try to do so.

There has been nothing of more than local interest in the parliamentary proceedings of the past week. Lord ROBERT CECIL had a question on American affairs down for last night, but he gave way to an anxious desire of the Government to settle the sugar duties. Next week, I judge, there will be a sharp debate on the neutrality question. The Confederates have [illegible], and the complaints of the Richmond Examiner are quite uncalled for. The Southern agents [illegible], for the time at least, in getting off the rams, the Alexandra and the Pampero. But in influencing public opinion in England, they have certainly done a great deal. The establishment and management of the Index, the Confederate organ in England, has been very cleverly done. Most of its writers are English. Its tone is calm and dignified, its price high, and its circulation, though probably not large, may be very influential. It is, at any rate, a striking contrast to the Northern organ, which happily failed some time ago, and which, with the [illegible] intentions, certainly did far more injury than good to the Union cause, filling its columns with the eccentric speeches of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, at the discussion [illegible], where every Englishman [illegible] puzzle and spout, and with American correspondence full of brag and bluster. There is, perhaps, no need of a Northern organ in London. The Spectator, Daily News and Morning Star are three powerful and efficient advocates of the Federal cause. A nation with a recognized status, and with powerful organs at home, has no special need of such a representation abroad; but the South, with no recognized position or representatives, had need of such an organ, and it must be admitted that it has been shrewdly and ably managed.

But no newspapers here or at Richmond will save the South—nothing but simple hard fighting, with decent generalship. [illegible] GARDNER's map [illegible] as good as any. The only strategy he knows anything about, he says, is the strategy of beating the enemy. A dingy Southern paper, which has somehow got through the blockade, says they have got over all their illusions. Their first was that the Yankees would not fight. The second was that England and France would be compelled to recognize and help them. The third was that the Democratic party in the North would come to their aid. All these hopes have been, one after the other, abandoned, and now they are going in for earnest hard fighting to the end of the chapter. The whole country is to be a camp, and every man, woman and child, white and black, engaged in the public service. Now they talk about Spartan valor and Spartan devotion. These Spartans had their Helots also. Well, if the South is really in earnest, the North has only to be equally so, and the odds of three to one must win, as long as the rule of three has any virtue. Of course, it may take time, but of that there is always more than plenty.

The little war in Denmark goes on, with its daily accounts of killed and wounded—two or three killed and twenty or thirty wounded, in the siege of Duppel. The Germans are making regular approaches, and wearing out the garrison by day and night cannonading. The grand assault, with its bloody hand-to-hand work, may come off while the members of the Conference are taking their first dinner. What an absurd business it is—talking and fighting together! I see no sense in it, if the Conference can settle anything. But can it? England will open with the basis of the treaty of '52. That will be rejected. France will then propose a plebiscite. Will England, Austria and Prussia accept that? Will Russia? It is hard to see how either can consent to such a precedent. If majorities are to govern, what throne, what dynasty, is safe? In this matter, France leads the revolution in Europe, establishes an Imperial throne in Mexico, and may, any day, with the great Powers, or even England to aid her, insist upon a similar settlement in America. This is the interest which America has in the approaching Conference of London.

As to Mexico, if nothing happens to prevent, she will have her Emperor about the middle of May. He has arranged all his affairs with his brother of Austria. He has definitively renounced all claim to the succession, whatever may be the result of the Mexican business. He has started to fulfill his destiny. I observe that members of Congress are introducing resolutions, and political conventions adopting them, on the Mexican question. I remember "54° 40' or fight."

I do not often bore my readers with statistics, but a few figures from the budget, and budget debates, may interest a nation with a rapidly growing budget of its own. Giving round numbers, and Federal currency, for convenience, the British expenditure for this year, $15,000,000 less than last, will be $335,000,000, and the revenue $347,500,000. The interest on the public debt is $140,000,000. The exports and imports have increased from $1,880,000,000, in 1861, to $3,225,000,000 in 1863. These figures are something tremendous, and the regular increase of trade and revenue, for three years, in spite of the cotton famine, is certainly remarkable. Mr. COBDEN claims it for free trade, and wishes English diplomatists to be instructed in its principles, so that they can preach it in Spain and Russia. He did not say America, though his thoughts may have wandered in that direction. A large portion of the revenue of the United Kingdom comes from beer and spirits. The beer drank in England and Wales only, costs $300,000,000 a year. In Scotland and Ireland they drink little beer, but too much whisky. The average for men, women and babies is in England and Wales, $1 a year for spirits, and $1 25 for beer; in Scotland, $5 for spirits, and 35 cents for beer; in Ireland, $2 for spirits, and 25 cents for beer. This is a hard story for Scotland, but I believe the figures do not lie. The Scotch drink more beer than the Irish, and more than twice the quantity of whisky, not reckoning illicit distillation and poisonous adulterations which are practiced to a wretched extent in all the three kingdoms. The whole quantity of imported and excised spirits consumed in the United Kingdom in 1863 was 27,000,000 of gallons; imported wines, 6,700,000 gallons; and we drink 77,000,000 pounds of tea, and smoke and snuff 35,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Having given this installment of useful knowledge, let me wind up with a Confederate joke on the Confederate currency, which I find in a Charleston paper, where the 190th day of the seige is chronicled, like the appearance of Miss BATEMAN in "Leah," or SOTHERN as Lord Dundreary. A gentleman wishing to buy some feed for his cow, estimated that a cart-load of Confederate notes would just pay for a load of shucks, but then, as he had seen the cow chewing a piece of paper, it was a question of relative nutriment, whether he should buy the shucks, or save trouble by feeding out the currency.

MONADNOCK.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GALWAY LINE.

The Galway Vindicator is informed, on the highest authority, that an influential and well-established company is likely to take up the Galway line, and run steamers regularly from Galway to America. And it is represented that this company is willing to enter into arrangements for taking the ships, stores, &c., of the old Galway Company.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Late advices from the scene of the wreck of the steamer City of New-York state that the vessel had completely listed over to her starboard side, and settled down considerably. No further attempts would be made to lift her, and when as much cargo as possible had been moved she would be handed over to her insurers.

A later dispatch announces that the hull of the City of New-York had parted in three, and disappeared beneath the water. A strong southwest wind had previously prevailed.

PROVINCIAL MATTERS.

The Bishop of Peterborough is dead.

There was a rumor that the Earl of Carlisle intended to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

THE REBEL LOAN.

The London Times of the 19th, in its City Article, noticing a rally of 1 per cent. in the Confederate Loan on the previous day, attributes it partly to the open defiance of France on the Mexican question by the House of Representatives at Washington, and also ascribes to the same cause a reaction on the Paris Bourse. The announcement that the House of Representatives had unanimously voted that the Federal Government will never recognize or tolerate a monarchy in Mexico, has, however, says the Times, much less significance than if it had proceeded from the Senate, and will probably be ignored or retracted.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD had been giving a dinner party at the Palace Hotel, London, to gentlemen friendly to the carrying out of the Atlantic telegraph. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT were among the guests and made speeches of a friendly nature in regard to the relations of England and America.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE LAIRD RAMS.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Derby gave notice that on the 26th inst. he should call attention to the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, relative to the Mersey rams.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. LOWE.

Explanations were given in both Houses in regard to Mr. LOWE's retirement from the Vice-Presidency of the Educational Council, and it was stated Mr. H. BRUCE had been appointed his successor.

THE BOGUS REPORT OF THE REBEL NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 18th Lord R. CECIL wished to ask a question, which, at the interposition of the noble lord at the head of the Government, he had postponed on Friday evening. He wished to know from the Attorney-General, whether he still considered a certain report alleged to be signed by Mr. MALLORY, on behalf of the Confederate Government, as a document of a character entirely unquestionable, [hear, hear,] as he on a former occasion had described it. [Hear, hear.] He also wished to know whether the Government would lay on the table the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD with reference to that document.

The Attorney-General thanked the noble lord for giving him the opportunity of assuring the House that when he referred to that document on a former occasion, and used the word "unquestionable," his meaning was simply this—that never having heard any suggestion that the document was not what it professed to be, and knowing that it had been sent to Mr. ADAMS and by him to Her Majesty's Government, [hear, hear;] being ignorant also of the peculiar form in which such documents are presented to the Confederate Congress; and also not being aware at the time that an opinion had been expressed doubting the genuineness of the document, he, in his simplicity [a laugh,] did believe that the document was what it purported to be. Had it been so, emanating from the Confederate Government, it would, undoubtedly, have been, as he had represented it, of unquestionable authority. His impression was that the letter of Mr. ADAMS should be produced. ["No, no," from Mr. LAYARD. "The dispatch of Lord LYONS."] Well, that the dispatch of Lord LYONS should be produced. ["Hear," and a laugh.]

THE DANISH QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, the policy of the Government in regard to Denmark, &c., was debated, but without result.

GARIBALDI.

ABRUPT TERMINATION OF HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

It was suddenly announced on Monday, the 18th, that Gen. GARIBALDI was unwell, that he was unequal to the excitement through which he was passing, and that in deference to the recommendation of his medical advisers he would bring his sojourn in England to a speedy termination, quitting London en route for Caprera on the 22d April.

The Daily News of the 19th says:

"Until within these few hours GARIBALDI was unaware that his visit was to be cut short. The ground alleged is ill health. Mr. FERGUSSON does not say that GARIBALDI must go home, nor anything like it. What the General wants is a week's repose, such as Mr. SEELY gave him. After a proper interval of quiet, he might be allowed to visit a selected few of the municipal towns of the North. All this, of course, is said on the assumption that the state of the General's health is really the reason for curtailing his visit. It is said, however, that some great persons have condescended to be jealous of the husbandman of Caprera. Moreover, cool heads among us think that the Garibaldi fever has gone far enough. Nobody can tell what may come of a popular excitement so intense as that we now see. Evidently the General is de trop—then to Caprera with GARIBALDI."

The Star says: "The story was in every mouth that a pressure had been brought to bear by the French Government, and that the English Government, desirous to remove all cause of ill-feeling from the mind of an ally, had made a direct and personal appeal to GARIBALDI to induce him to cut short his visit and leave the country. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that we have received assurances from some whose authority is likewise entitled to credit, that GARIBALDI has not been influenced in any way by the British Government."

The Morning Post says the General will go to Cornwall on Friday, the 22d, to visit Col. PEARD—"GARIBALDI's Englishman"—and after staying with him for two days, will sail from Plymouth for Caprera, in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had determined to accompany GARIBALDI to his home.

Notwithstanding his alleged indisposition, GARIBALDI attended the Crystal Palace again on the 16th, according to programme, to receive the addresses from various trade organizations, &c., and about 25,000 people were present. When the Polish deputations appeared, GARIBALDI exclaimed, "Generous Englishmen, abandon not Poland." To the Swiss deputation he also said, "And you, also, I hope that you will not allow poor Poland to die." GARIBALDI passed the 19th in comparative quiet.

On the 19th Earl CLARENDON, in the House of Lords, and Lord PALMERSTON, in the House of Commons, emphatically denied that GARIBALDI's speedy departure was owing to suggestions by the Government, and scouted the idea that the Emperor NAPOLEON had made any application of the kind, or that such an application would be listened to.

THE DANISH WAR.

FALL OF DUPPEL.

A Berlin dispatch of the 18th thus announces the fall of Duppel:

"The Duppel redoubts were captured this morning by the Prussian troops. Two thousand Danes were made prisoners. The Prussians have taken entrenchments Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

"They stormed the tête-du-pont, and captured there 2,000 Danes, including 40 officers. The Danes have blown up one bridge."

A Gravenstein dispatch of the same date says:

"The assault upon the Danish works at Duppel was delivered at 10 this morning.

"Redoubts Nos. 1 to 7, together with the communications in the rear, were occupied by the Prussians; and while the Brigade Raven took redoubts Nos. 8, 9 and 10, and the tête-du-pont, the bridge was destroyed."

The victory before Duppel was announced at Berlin by salutes on the evening of the 18th.

Great crowds of people surrounded the royal palace cheering the King and Queen, and singing the Prussian national hymn.

Their Majesties appeared on the balcony and thanked the people. Hearty cheers were given also for the army.

Many houses were magnificently illuminated.

The King sent the following telegraphic message to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, whose headquarters were at Spitzberg, near Gravenstein:

"Next to the Lord of Hosts I have to thank my splendid army and the leadership for the glorious victory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgement, and my royal thanks for their performances. (Signed) WILHELM."

CAPTURE OF THE ISLE OF ALSEN.

A Hamburg dispatch announces that the Isle of Alsen had been occupied by the Prussians.

THE DANISH LOSS.

A late dispatch from Gravenstein says the Danes lost in the assault on Duppel between 80 and 100 officers, including Gen. DUPLAT and two Colonels killed. 4,000 men were reported hors du combat.

It is stated that the occupation of the whole of Jutland had been resolved upon, as a pledge for indemnification of losses by "Danish piracy."

The Conference was to meet in London on the day the City of Washington left Liverpool.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSS.

A telegram from Gravenstein places the Prussian loss at Duppel, in the assault on the 18th, at two Generals, sixty officers and 600 privates killed and wounded. The Prussians captured 83 cannon.

CAPTURE OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIPS.

The steamer Bavaria, which left Hamburg on the 17th, and was to have sailed from Southampton on the 20th, for New-York, was captured off the mouth of the Weser by a Danish frigate. She had a large number of passengers on board, and ship and cargo were valued at £120,000. Four ships were captured at the same place on the 19th.

The Germania, from New-York, at Southampton, would not proceed to Hamburg. She had landed her passengers, and would probably discharge her cargo at Southampton.

The Hansa, which arrived at Bremen April 18, from New-York, was stopped at the mouth of the Weser by the Danish frigate Niels Juels, but after an examination of her papers was allowed to pursue her course.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Daily News says the Conference may now meet as soon as it pleases. The assault on Duppel has been delivered; the defenders outnumbered by five to one, have succumbed to the fortune of war. The Prussians have now only to take Alsen to make themselves masters of the whole of Schleswig. The material guarantee which the German Powers sought will then be in their hands, though whether it will avail to secure them anything which they might not have had without it is more than ever doubtful. The mission of the Earl of Clarendon to Paris will enable England and France to appear at the conference united, to oppose the ambitious pretension indulged at Berlin, and acquiesced in at Vienna. Whoever may profit by their agreement, the military insolence of the Prussian court will receive a check.

The London Times also alludes to the understanding which exists between France and England, and says there is a full agreement that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy shall be preserved, and that the unhappy campaign in Schleswig, and the occupation which is exhausting and demoralizing both Duchies, shall be brought to an end.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

MAXIMILIAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN arrived at Rome on the 18th. His reception was brilliant. The French military bands played as he passed through the streets.

The subscriptions to the new Mexican loan were said to be large, and it was already quoted at 1½ per cent. premium.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The Emperor had addressed the following letter, dated April 15, to M. FOULD, Minister of Finance:

"The happy solution of the Mexican affair creates in me a desire to see the country profit by the first repayment of the expenses of the war, by diminishing taxes. Be good enough to see if it be not possible to effect the immediate suppression of the second decime registration fee, only preserving of the general law prepared by the Council of State those arrangements which may be strictly necessary for balancing the budget. This measure, together with the hope of peace, which every day becomes more certain, will contribute, I trust, to the development of prosperity."

The French Bourse showed considerable fluctuations. Rentes fell about ½ per cent. on the 19th, closing at 67.25.

ITALY.

In the Italian Parliament the Minister of Marine had presented his budget, and had introduced a bill to raise a credit of 7,000,000 francs to be applied to the construction of iron-plated ships.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has adjourned the [illegible] Exhibition which was to have taken place at Vienna in 1866.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

The following has been received by telegraph, via Suez:

BOMBAY, Wednesday, March 30.

Exchange, 2s. 1⅜d. Money easier. Freights declining.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, March 30.

Shirtings improving. Twist unchanged. Exchange, 2s. 1⅜d. Freights unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, March 9.

Tea firm. Silk unaltered. Exchange 6s. 5¾d.

CANTON, Tuesday, March 15.

Cotton goods unchanged. Teas declining. Exchange 4s. 10¾d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 19th were steady and firm. Consols closed at 91¼@91⅜. Money was in active demand, and there was some talk of a possible further advance in the Bank minimum to 8 per cent. ere long.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 20—P. M.

COTTON—The market was quiet but steady, although Surats were, perhaps, a shade weaker. Long Stapled Cottons continued very firm. The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 11,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more tone and steadiness in the market yesterday. The inquiry was better, but the amount of business transacted was limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull and unsaleable; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand at full rates, in some cases [illegible] cheaper. Corn dull but steady at [illegible] for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull but generally firm. Pork unchanged. Bacon dull and rather lower [illegible]. Lard very quiet at [illegible]. Tallow easier; North American [illegible]. Butter dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady: Pots 34s.; Pearls, 34s. 6d.@35s. Sugars firm and in good demand. Coffee steady. Rice unaltered. Linseed Oil firm. Nothing doing in Rosin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum firm at 2s. 1d. for Refined; £18 10s. offered for Crude, and refused.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and rather lower. FLOUR neglected. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE again easier for some sorts of Ceylon. TEA unaltered. RICE steady but quiet. TALLOW dull but unchanged.

LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Thursday Morning,
via QUEENSTOWN, April 21.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Times says some members of the Conference met at the official residence of First Lord of the Treasury, yesterday, but owing to the absence of M. DE BEUST, the meeting was adjourned till Monday next.

THE MINISTRY.

The Daily Telegraph says, the affair of the five Under Secretaries has been settled without the slightest difficulty, as embarrassing Mr. C. FORTESCUE, who promptly tendered his own resignation. He has been induced to withdraw it, and will remain in the post he so ably fills at the Colonial Office. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. BRUCE's advance to Vice-President of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council, will be filled by Mr. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, now in the India Office. The future Under Secretary for India will be a Peer, leaving only the usual complement of four Under Secretaries in the House of Commons.

COMMERCIAL.

The Times' City Article says: "A very perceptible change occurred in the tone of the Discount market yesterday. The applications at Bank were moderate and the supply of money at other establishments deemed fully equal to the demand. In the Stock Exchange there was comparatively ease, short loans offered at 5 per cent. All the Stock markets were active, and in foreign Securities there was increased dullness. The Share market and Banks were most affected by general feeling of depression."

THE DANISH BLOCKADE.

The supplement to the London Gazette announces that the ports of Dantzic and Pillau will be blockaded from the 14th.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

At a meeting of the Garibaldi Committee last night it was resolved that the General be asked to rest awhile and then visit six or eight of our provincial towns. The deputation that presented the request was so far successful that the General consented to reconsider his determination. He said to the deputation, "I much desire to visit my old friends in Newcastle and in the North." In the course of the day it will be known whether or not he leaves to-morrow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening prices—Consols, money, [illegible]; account, [illegible]. New Threes, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

FIRST REPORT—Market very strong. Sales fully 10,000. Imports 5,000. Previously, 100,000.

NOON PRICES—Shares steady, Leeds firm. Foreign markets flat. Little business. Consols, [illegible]. Consolidates, [illegible]. Confederates, 54.6.

ONE P. M. PRICES—Consols, money, [illegible]. Consols on account, [illegible]. New Threes, [illegible].

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 21.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BAVARIA.

The reported capture of the steamship Bavaria by a Danish frigate proves unfounded. She reached Southampton on the night of the 20th. She sails for New-York this evening.

RETREAT OF THE DANES.

The Danes have retreated from Duppel to the Island of Alsen.

THE CONFERENCE.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent, and the conference adjourned to the 25th.

GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI is reported to have consented to reconsider his determination to quit England on the 22d.

The Moniteur contradicts the assertion, in some of the papers, that Gen. GARIBALDI's English visit was to be cut short at the instigation of the French Government.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The excitement in the Metropolis to witness GARIBALDI's visit to the city to-day was very great. The whole line of the route was thronged with thousands of people. The weather was that of a splendid Summer day. At 11 o'clock the traffic in the principal streets was closed, and afterward some two thousand of the Metropolitan Police lined Cheapside and the Poultry, across to the Mansion-house, Prince's-street and Moorgate-street, the city police lining St. Paul's Churchyard and Fleet-street. The General reached the Guildhall at about one o'clock. The reception he met with along the line was most enthusiastic. He replied to the address presenting him with the freedom of the city with animation.

The Globe says that Gen. GARIBALDI, and others in his name, have accepted, absolutely or conditionally, invitations to above sixty different places. His kindness disinclined him to refuse any, so he accepted all.

The Evening Herald says GARIBALDI will issue a farewell address to the people of England before his departure.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

GRAVENSTEIN, Tuesday, April 19.

By the capture of the forts on the heights of Dybbol, 3,600 Danish soldiers, 30 officers and 90 guns fell into the hands of the Prussians. The tête-du-pont on the mainland, which the Danes held for a short time, had been taken, and the bridge burnt and destroyed. The Danes have crossed into the island of Alsen. The Rolf Krake arrived too late to take part in the defence of the works. She was struck by some shells and retired. The Danish Gen. DUPLAT is killed. The Prussians have also lost many officers.

SONDERBURG, Tuesday, April 19.

Hostilities will be suspended from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. to-day, to allow the Danes to evacuate Sonderburg. If the place be not evacuated by that time, the bombardment will be commenced.

AFTERNOON.

The Danish line-of-battle-ship Skiold, together with 23 other vessels, are in sight near Harup Hav.

THE INVASION OF JUTLAND.

GRAVENSTEIN, Wednesday, April 20—Morning.

Immediately after the storming of the tête-du-pont on Sonderberg, the greater part of the troops and artillery were ordered into Jutland to occupy the whole of that province and to besiege Fredericia.

THE BREMEN STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, April 20.

The Germania has come into dock. Her cargo will be transhipped into a vessel chartered for Hamburg, under the English flag. The Germania will not proceed to Hamburg, but will remain and sail hence for New-York direct, on the 4th of May.

THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, April 20.

As the British Cabinet has fixed the 20th inst. as the date of the meeting of the conference, without the consent of the German Powers, and without considering that Baron VON BEUST cannot arrive in London for a few days, the Prussian representatives in London have received instructions not to be present at the opening of the conference, as fixed by England.

It is asserted that the Austrian representatives have received similar instructions.

The Constitutionnel, of to-day, says that while France intends to maintain the treaty of 1852, the French Government would not feel entitled to dispose of the Duchies before the populations have been consulted, though as regards the principle of universal suffrage, the usages of a country must be taken as a guide.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BOURSE.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 20—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has again been excited. Rentes opened at 67f. 30c., and closed at [illegible], or [illegible] lower than yesterday. The [illegible] Mexican loan closed at par.

La France of this evening says it is evident that it is impossible to sufficiently examine the bill rearranging the fees. The Government will, therefore, confine itself this year to decreeing a suppression of half a decime upon the registration fee, and will bring this subject for debate before the Corps Legislatif in the next session.

ARRIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN AT ROME.

ROME, Wednesday, April 20—Evening.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico will leave Rome at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will embark this evening at Cavitta Vecchia, for Mexico. They had an audience with the Pope yesterday. They have visited the Basilica of the Vatican, the Ex-King of Naples, the Neapolitan royal family, and Cardinal ANTONELLI. Yesterday evening their Majesties gave a dinner-party, followed by a reception, which was attended by the Cardinals, the Pontificial Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Roman nobility.

Previous to their departure for Cavitta Vecchia this afternoon, the Emperor and Empress of Mexico attended mass at the Vatican. The Pope afterward returned the visit of their Majesties.

THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 19.

The Spanish troops in St. Domingo have captured the town of Palama, but the decisive campaign will be deferred till Autumn.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 21.

COTTON buoyant, and all qualities a trifle higher. Sales on Wednesday and to-day 25,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE buoyant; Crude, £18 10s. ⅌ ton; 2s. 6d. ⅌ gallon refused for refined.

LONDON, Thursday, April 21.

CONSOLS, 91⅜@½ for money.

Erie shares, [illegible].

Illinois Central shares, [illegible] discount.

INDIA MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, March 30.

Piece Goods [illegible]. Twist 12½ annas. Linseed 6r. 2a. Copper 80r. Exchange on London 2s. 1⅜d. Government 4 ⅌ cents. 94½; 5½ ⅌ cents. 111¼. Money easier. Freights declining.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1864.

Estimated Increase of Real Estate, $11,029,000.

Estimated Increase of Personal Estate, $25,000,000.

On last Saturday the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments closed the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the County for 1864 to public inspection, and henceforth applications for reductions or other alterations of assessments must be made to the Board of Supervisors. Such applications will be ineffectual, unless the applicant had presented his case to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the four months ending on last Saturday, or was absent from the City or sick during the whole of that period, and was therefore unable to apply to the commissioners or to inspect the assessment rolls.

The books have remained open for inspection and correction since the 9th of January. During this time the commissioners have been daily engaged in hearing and deciding applications for reductions. An application for an increase of an assessment is a rare thing. Only one or two such instances are on record for the past two or three years.

From now till the first Monday in July the commissioners and their twelve deputies will be busy in making corrections of the assessment rolls in accordance with the decisions of the former, so as to hand over the assessment rolls to the Board of Supervisors on that date. The corrections to be made include allowances for services in the militia of the State, and for clergymen as allowed by law. Clergymen are favored with a reduction of $500 each, and all militiamen who have served the full term of seven years in the infantry, and can present their discharge certificates, will be allowed the same reduction. Cavalrymen and artillerymen of the militia who have served the full term and received honorable discharge, are allowed a reduction of double this amount. In all, these reductions allowed by law amount to not more than about $750,000 for the whole City. Many property-holders fail, through neglect, to secure the advantage allowed them by law as militiamen. Some are too much engaged in their every day business to trouble themselves about this matter, because it sometimes requires an hour's waiting at the commissioners' office to get the opportunity to present their claims.

The present footings of the assessment books are unreliable for information as to the total valuations of either wards or the City for 1864, unless due allowance be made for probable deductions, and what these will amount to it is difficult to say. On real estate they will be but little, and principally such as are prescribed by law; but on personal estate the charges made after closing the books to public inspection are always very great, many persons "swearing off," as it is termed, large amounts of the assessments. It is believed, however, that the amount of personal estate which ultimately will be secured for taxation this year will be considerably in excess of the sum taxed last year, notwithstanding the fact that much personal estate has been lost to taxation by investment in Government securities that are exempted by national law from taxation for any purposes. The increase is believed to be attributable to the plentifulness of paper money, and the facility with which many people are "making money." The amount of personal estate assessed in this City in 1863 was, as made up by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, $191,[illegible], of which $179,277,329 belonged to residents, and $12,[illegible] to non-residents. The total was an increase over the amount assessed in 1862 of $10,[illegible]. It is roughly estimated that the increase of personal estate for 1864 over 1863 will be $25,000,000. The increase of personal estate in 1862 over 1861 was only $818,814, and all of it was from resident tax-payers.

A closer approximation may be made of the probable total valuations of real estate than of personal estate for 1864, because the deductions to be made from the present footings may be set down, in gross as not more than $1,000,000. Beside giving, after making due allowances, an approximate idea of the changes in the valuations of last year, these footings indicate the fluctuations in the value of property in different parts of the City. All this may best be shown by a cursory comparison of them with the valuations of 1862 and 1863. In some cases, two wards form one assessment district, and as the respective footings for them are yet to be run up, the joint footings are used in the following review:

FIRST WARD—Decreased in 1862, as compared with 1861, $3,531,580, and decreased $494,500 further in 1863. For 1864 it shows an increase of $1,500,000 over 1863.

SECOND WARD—Decreased in 1862, $1,815,412; same in 1863, $105,972 more; now shows an increase of $99,000 over 1863.

THIRD WARD—Decreased in 1862 $1,230,200; same in 1863 $301,500; now is increased $300,000 over 1863.

FOURTH WARD—Decreased $341,600 in 1862; $4,950 more in 1863, and will suffer no notable change this year from last year's footings.

FIFTH WARD—Increased $24,800 in 1862; decreased $207,250 in 1863, and will suffer no notable change this year from last year's footings.

SIXTH WARD—Increased $147,300 in 1862; decreased $16,900 in 1863, and will suffer no notable change this year from last year's footings.

SEVENTH WARD—Decreased $360,200 in 1862; and $70,900 in 1863, and will suffer a considerable reduction this year.

EIGHTH WARD—Decreased $245,872 in 1862; increased $12,900 in 1863, and will remain about the same for 1864, as it was last year.

NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS—Showed only trifling variations in 1862, compared with 1861, and an increase of $117,500 in 1863; now are increased $1,170,000 over last year.

TENTH WARD—Decreased $70,300 in 1862; increased $70,500 in 1863; now is increased $450,000, compared with 1863. The increase is nearly altogether from new buildings. There is not a vacant lot in this ward.

ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS—Showed only trifling variations in 1862; increased $514,650 in 1863; now increased $600,000 over 1863.

TWELFTH WARD—Increased $640,610 in 1862; $1,035,340 in 1863; now is increased $1,500,000 over 1863.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Decreased $68,300 in 1862; increased $18,300 in 1863; is about the same in valuation this year as it was last year.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Decreased $164,800 in 1862; increased $54,700 in 1863; no notable change this year from last year's valuation.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Increased $11,580 in 1862; $22,600 in 1863, and this year $160,000.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Decreased $60,730 in 1862; increased $67,800 in 1863; will be increased $800,000 this year.

NINETEENTH WARD—Increased $917,963 in 1862; $1,113,505 in 1863; and will be increased $1,500,000 this year.

TWENTIETH WARD—Increased $157,361 in 1862; $19,750 in 1863; and $500,000 for 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Increased $277,280 in 1862; decreased $66,350 in 1863; will be increased nearly $2,000,000 in 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Increased $374,991 in 1862; $239,365 in 1863; and will be increased $400,000 this year.

It will be observed that the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, which suffered decreases in 1862 and 1863, are all increased this year, especially the First, which has increased nearly as much as some of the most flourishing up-town wards. This seems to indicate that the business tide which has for some years been setting up town, has partially taken a counter course, and is eddying back to the lower part of the City.

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated increase of valuation of Real Estate:

21st Ward	$2,000,000	20th Ward	$500,000
9th and 15th Wds	1,170,000	10th Ward	450,000
1st Ward	1,500,000	22d Ward	400,000
12th Ward	1,500,000	3d Ward	300,000
19th Ward	1,500,000	16th Ward	140,000
18th Ward	800,000	2d Ward	99,000
11th and 17th Ws	600,000		

Total Real Estate		$11,029,000
Estimated increase of Personal Estate		25,000,000
Total increase		$36,029,000
Allow for decrease on present footings	$1,000,000	
Allow for decrease in wards compared with 1863	1,000,000—	2,000,000
Approximation of net increase		$34,029,000

The total valuations of 1863, real and personal estate, were $594,[illegible]—an increase of $21,[illegible] over those of 1862, which were an increase of $6,533,661 over those of 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1373, 965, 1553, 1337, 1423, 1141, 1039, 1059, 349, 1029, 1493, 1347, 1341, 649, 709, 815, 831, 1083, 1165. Part II.—Adjourned to Wednesday, 4th.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 211, 190, 465, 19, 348, 303, 380, 501, 528, 553, 524, 529, 536, 531, 532. Part II.—Nos. 507, 513, 139, 451, 97, 403, 453, 149, 394, 405, 401, 461, 493, 445, 316.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Nos. 3415, 2375, 2543, 3731, 2854, 2683, 3586, 3785, 3783, 3786, 2707, 3771, 3773, 3779, 3649. Part II.—Nos. 3295, 3415, 2825, 2275, 2289, 2282, 1735, 2376, 3646, 469, 1823, 399, 1790, 3464, 3463.

The Mariposa Injunction Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice [illegible].

Thomas S. Fiske vs. Morris Ketchum, George Opdyke, John C. Fremont, The Mariposa Company and others.—In this case, a rule to show cause why the securities on injunction should not be increased was to have been argued yesterday, but in the meantime, a second order to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved had been served upon plaintiff's counsel, and the defendants moved it on for argument.

Counsel for plaintiff, John T. Cochran, Esq., stated that the first order had been set down for a hearing on the 9th of May, next Monday, and that it would be much better to argue both motions at the same time. Defendants' counsel stated, that a meeting of the stockholders had been called for Monday next, and, unless this motion was disposed of before that sitting, it would have a ruinous effect upon the affairs of the company, and that the long continuance of this injunction had already greatly injured them in their business. Counsel for plaintiff said that they had no desire to injure the business of the Company; he only sought to restrain them from the commission of one illegal act. His Honor thought that both motions could be heard at the same time, and the argument was set down for Monday next, at noon.

John T. Cochran, Esq., for plaintiff; David Dudley Field for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 2, 1864.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113½	100	Erie R. Pr.	106
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R.	106½	100	do. ...b15	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. R.	102	400	do.	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	300	Harlem R.	[illegible]
23,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	110	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	110½	200	do.	[illegible]
12,000	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Mo. State 6s	70	50	Sixth-Av. R.	115
1,000	do.	71	100	Reading R.	134
2,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	[illegible]	400	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Wis. State 6s.	[illegible]	400	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Ohio & Miss C.	[illegible]	600	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	52½	300	Chi. & N. W. R. Prf.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	52	50	Mich. Cen. R.	138
20,000	O. & Miss. Pr. C.	90	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 3d M.	[illegible]	200	Mi. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.	115½	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	100	100	do.	94
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. B.	[illegible]	100	do.	93¾
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	94	200	do.	93
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115½	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	100	400	do.	[illegible]
6,000	M. S. & No. I. G.	[illegible]	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
5	Metropolitan Bk.	116	300	do.	[illegible]
30,000	Amer. Gold	177½	600	do.	[illegible]
30,000	do.	177½	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Canton Co.	46	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	110
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
500	Mariposa M. Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
100	Cen. Coal	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	[illegible]	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	75	100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	do.	74½	200	do.	[illegible]
200	Quicksilver Min.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	71¼	3	Ch., B. & Quin.	142
300	do.	71½	50	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Mic. Mining Co.	[illegible]	100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1½	100	do.	[illegible]
450	Cop'r Iron M.	[illegible]	10	M. & P. du C. R.	[illegible]
100	Cin. Hill M. Co.	14	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	Tol. & Wab.	70
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	114
200	N. Y. Cen. ...b30	[illegible]	300	do.	113
50	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	[illegible]	100	Al. & T. H. Pr.	75
200	do.	[illegible]	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	54
100	Erie R.	[illegible]	100	do. ...b10	54
50	do. ...b15	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	92
500	do.	[illegible]	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	70
400	do.	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
4,000	Tre. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	[illegible]	50	Reading R.	[illegible]
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
2,000	C. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
7,000	Amer. Gold	[illegible]	200	Ill. C. R. S. ...s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	Quick. M. Co.	71	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
25	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
50	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
100	Erie Pr.	[illegible]	100	Tol. & Wab.	[illegible]
100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
300	Erie R.	[illegible]	100	Gal. & Chi.	[illegible]
300	Hud. River R.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	54
700	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	Canton Co.	[illegible]
50	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]	100	Quick. Min. Co.	71
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss. Co.	[illegible]
300	Cl. & P. R.	[illegible]	400	Bucks C. L. Co.	1⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	131½	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	107½
700	Erie R.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
300	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]	200	Cumb. Coal	70
500	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]	100	Quicksil. M. Co.	[illegible]
100	Gal. & C. R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]	600	Bucks Co. Lead	[illegible]

EVENING EXCHANGE.

200	Erie R. ...s3	111	100	Galena R.	[illegible]
200	Reading R.	[illegible]	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	200	Wabash	[illegible]
200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]	15,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	[illegible]
100	Pittsburgh ...b3	107¾			

MONDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 30, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 23:

Decrease in Loans	$2,179,229
Decrease in Specie	780,460
Decrease in Circulation	52,989
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,600,753

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 2, 1863.	April 23, 1864.	April 30, 1864.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	177,354,956	194,157,495	[illegible]

Specie	26,046,928	24,587,343	24,[illegible]
Circulation	5,[illegible]	5,626,678	5,675,0[illegible]
Gross Deposits	227,[illegible]673	229,010,156	274,651,972
Exchanges	90,[illegible]487	84,[illegible]627	112,073,[illegible]
Undrawn	157,006,216	164,578,919	161,678,100
In Sub-Treasury	33,[illegible]703	36,103,[illegible]	40,061,053

The Bank return shows a further reduction in Loans, while the Deposits have gone up. The Specie average falls off at Bank on the gain from Customs at the Treasury Office. The condition of things at Bank and the absence of any very active demand from the Stock Brokers, are significant of the return to ease in the Money Market. The Mercantile demand is on a fair scale, owing to the heavy advances of last week for Customs. There is, in consequence, more inquiry for U. S. Stocks and Treasury Certificates, and a better subscription, to-day, for the New Loan. There is no appearance of the revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange, and will not be until the settlements and accounts of losses growing out of the recent breakdown are adjusted. These are now evidently more numerous and involve more serious consequences than were at first suspected. A very large proportion of the Street operators have retired either from necessity or the depletion of their margins, while inside the Stock Board we hear of no cliques or combinations for a fresh upward movement. These however may be tempted later in the season as Money grows easier and cheaper.

The week opens with a very dull feeling on the Stock Exchange, as the official list of sales testifies. The prices paid on the Railway Shares are generally lower than on Saturday. The Coal Shares are also lower. In other departments the changes are not important. At the Afternoon Board there was a further yielding in prices on the Railways, and a very heavy feeling in the absence of speculative orders.

The subscriptions to the New Loan to-day were:

At First National Bank	$209,000
Fourth National Bank	200,000
Treasury Office	185,000
Together	$594,000

The Customs to-day, under the New Tariff were, as expected, very light. Some of the importers are disposed to Bond their new entries in the hope of lower duties on the general readjustment of the Tariff before July 1. On very many articles we feel quite sure they will find themselves mistaken. From the present temper of Congress and the country, in regard to taxation, we should doubt whether the average change from the Tariff of 1862 will fall much below 50 ⅌ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday afternoon. The fall in some of the Western Roads and in Reading is very heavy. The split in the Public Board has used up, for the moment, what little Street business was left from last week's falling off:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	114	Mich. Central	135	134
U. S. 5-20's, ex.c.	111½	106	Mich. Southern	96	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	131½	131½	Mich. Guarant'd	137	130
Erie	122½	121	Illinois Cen.	127½	122¾
Erie Preferred	108½	106	Pittsburgh	111½	108
Hudson	157½	153	Fort Wayne	110	108¾
Pacific Mail	226	228	Rock Island	113¾	110
Harlem	224	225	Galena	123	120
Canton	43	43	Reading	135½	128¾
Tenn. Gen. new	32½	32½	Quicksilver	81	71
Toledo, ex. div.	147½	147	Cum'land Coal	76	74¼
Northwest	55	53¼			

The advance of the Custom-house demand for Gold to-day lowered the price to 177½@176 ⅌ cent. The Exchange market for Wednesday's Cunarder is dull, the trade demand being light in consequence of the payments made last week for Customs by the Importers. A large line of 5-20's was taken to-day, it may be for remittances abroad, at 106 ex coupon.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the Bank of the State of New-York is 5 ⅌ cent:

New-York	126	Metropolitan	115
Manhattan	130	Citizens'	106
Mechanics'	114	People's	105
Commerce	110	Market	105
Mercantile	126	Nassau	106
Chatham	108	Marine	151
Bank of the Rep.	104	Commonwealth	102
Bank of N. America	103	Park	130
Hanover	105		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Ill. Central, '75	116
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	110	Al. & T. H. 1sts	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Al. & T. H. seconds, Pf.	93½
New-York Cen. 7s	116	Al. & T. H. 2ds in.	80
Erie 1sts, '68	110	Gal. & C. N. W. S. F.	105
Erie 2ds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	93
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	86
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	[illegible]
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	110
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	123½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118½
Mich. S. seconds	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Pacific R. Extended	85	Atlantic & G. W.	100

The Public Stock Board, on the corner of William and Beaver streets, to-day, elected as officers for the ensuing year: George Henriques, Chairman; D. O. Bradley, Treasurer; J. B. Wheelock, Secretary, and E. F. Goodwin, Roll Keeper.

The Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will pay, 25th May, a dividend of four dollars per share free of tax; also, an option on new stock at par in the proportion of one new share to six old ones.

The operations at the Treasury Office in the month of April were as follows:

From Customs	$14,666,573
Transfers	25,200,000
Internal Revenue	1,754,265
Loans	6,967,933
Miscellaneous	19,225,710
Together	$67,796,531
Balance on March 31	36,179,399
Total	$103,975,930
Disbursements in April	67,872,681
Balance, April 30	$36,103,249
To credit of Gold interest, April 1	$3,733,093
Appropriated in April	9,100,000
Together	$12,833,093
Paid in all April	5,195,731
Balance to this account, April 30	$7,657,362

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $556,174 67, including for Customs, $33,000; total payments, $3,522,323 86; total balance, $34,136,560 71, and Ten-forties, $184,700.

The Atlantic Savings Bank, (as will appear by advertisement in another column,) while alterations are being made in their banking-room, will occupy their basement in No. 135 Chatham-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, May 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 79 bbls. Ashes, 16,360 bbls. Flour, 745 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 77 bushels Corn, 3,032 bushels Barley, 1,850 bushels Oats, 825 bushels Malt, 2,366 pkgs. Provisions, and 890 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but very firm. We quote Java at 53c.@55c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45c.@46½c.; Rio at 45c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@41c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in request at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings at 83½c.@84c. ⅌ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, at a further partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the market being much depressed at the close. Sales, since our last, 7,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 20@$7 70, chiefly at $7 35@$7 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 20
Extra State	7 20	@ 7 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 40	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship. brands	7 50	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 95	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 75	@ 9 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last 650 bbls., at $7 85@$8 40 for poor to good; $8 85@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 40@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $5 40@$7 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey, and $6 80@$6 90 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Total sales 250 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 90@$5, and Bunch do. at $4 50@$4 62½ ⅌ box; Currants, 19½c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 26,200 bushels, including White Western at $2; Amber Western at $1 85; Red Western at $1 80@$1 82; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 76@$1 78; Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 75; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 73; Amber Jersey at $1 88@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn is brisker and dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 39½, chiefly at $1 39, for Mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 50@$1 56 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair request and rather firmer. We quote Canada at 85c.@87c.; Western at 87c.@88c.; State at 86½c.@88c. ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in demand at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ⅌ bushel; sales 5,000. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in active demand at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling in lots at 15c.@30c. for poor to choice ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively speculative demand, and steadily advancing. Sales since our last, 6,600 bbls., at $28@$28 75, closing at $28 50@$28 75 for New Mess, and $29@$30 for June and July delivery; $26 50@$27 for Old Mess; $27 50@$28 for Western and City Prime Mess; $27 50@$28 for Thin Mess, and $23@$23 62½ for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 410 pkgs. Bacon has been in request at 12½c.@15c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.; sales since our last 150 boxes. Lard is in moderate demand, and heavy; sales 1,200 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14c.@14⅞c., the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates; sales 400 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$30; India Mess, $29@$32, ⅌ tierce. Butter continues in request at 25c.@32c. for poor to choice State, and 23c.@28c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 15c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	May 1, 1864.	April 1, 1864.	May 1, 1863.
Clear	1,289	1,675	381
Mess	33,[illegible]	35,751	50,404
Thin Mess	1,156	1,639	1,934
Prime Mess	20,644	22,192	14,667
Flank	76	772	26
Prime	3,447	4,145	5,496
Rumps	93	316	390
Refuse Mess	864	987	4,645
Refuse Prime Mess	[illegible]	1,507	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	190	188	572
Other Refuse	1,369	1,366	3,049
Uninspected	8,562	12,420	28,040
Grand total, bbls	89,190	101,139	130,396

BEEF.				
City Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Mess	12,311	13,757	11,834	14,769
Repacked Chicago Mess	10,670	11,161	12,664	17,790
Railroad Beef	229	463	544	765
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,490	1,286
Other Refuse	351	306	511	1,876
Prime Mess, tcs	6,764	7,032	6,118	62
Country Mess	2,391	4,334	5,065	3,157
Country Prime	57	222	464	460
Uninspected, tcs	3,278	2,370	3,044	730
Uninspected, bbls	7,523	7,823	16,607	36,108
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	44,856	50,307	60,510	72,224

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at full prices; sales since our last, 470 hhds., including New-Orleans at 16c.@18c.; Porto Rico at 17¾c.@18¾c.; Cuba at 16c.@17¾c.; and 70 boxes Havana at 16¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 19c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 40,000 lbs. at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive but steady.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in April.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock April 1, 1864, hhds.	15,134	2	19	5	15,160
Received since	2,505	—	—	—	2,505
Total	17,639	2	19	5	17,665
Delivered since	3,738	1	5	—	3,744
Stock May 1, 1864	13,901	1	14	5	13,921
Stock May 1, 1863	29,699	4	11	—	29,714

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock April 1, '64, bales	6,791	221	253	87
Received since	5,524	116	50	183
Total	12,315	337	303	270
Delivered since	5,146	116	98	74
Stock May 2, 1864	7,169	221	205	196
Stock May 1, 1863	1,076	91	1,561	

WHISKY—Has been more active at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at from $1 18@$1 20, closing buoyantly at $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The week's business in this line, during the month of April, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the month of April, the Wool market was quite animated—the transactions were large, at advancing prices, in proportion to the advance of gold—in both Foreign and Domestic Wools, and Pulled Wool is held very firm at our quotations; stocks of them have become quite moderate, and holders are expecting a further advance. Foreign Fine Wools sold largely, and continue in good demand at the higher rates; but the supply of Cape being small, we cannot expect much activity for a while in this class of Wool, but rather anticipate it in Mestizo, the arrivals of which are offering a good selection, and a further supply is expected. Foreign Medium Wools have continued in good request, at advancing rates, and the stock of desirable kinds has become light. Foreign Low Wools have sold freely at higher rates, principally those required for worsted, the stock of which is insufficient. There has been but a slight improvement in prices for all Black and Gray Wools, and such kinds as are fit for blankets, the prices of which are low, and in no proportion to the other wools. The stock of it being moderate, a movement of some amount may have much influence on prices. An increase of duty on Foreign Wools is quite certain, a resolution, of which the following is the substance, "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imports now charged on the importation of such articles: Provided, that printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution," has already passed the two Houses of Congress. The new Tariff Bill will probably take effect on or about the 1st July. The English markets are only moderately stocked. The prices of good Combing Wools—all qualities—have advanced considerably, and other kinds are also higher in price, interfering, to some extent, with shipments to this country. Manufacturers in England and on the Continent are well employed, and buying largely in the different wool markets. The prices in countries of growth, such as Buenos Ayres, the Cape, Russia, East India, etc., have advanced on all descriptions of Wool, and will prevent the filling of quite a number of orders. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 58,661 bales, 27,347,512 lbs. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 105,841 bales, 48,661,361 lbs. The Imports of Wool into New-York from December 23, 1863, to March 26, 1864, were 43,429 bales, 17,264,142 lbs. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending April 23, 1864, were 11,566 bales, 5,380,564 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1864.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	Cents ⅌ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	78@80
Saxony fleece	74@77
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	70@73
Native and ¼	
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	85@87
Saxony fleece	80@85
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	75@77
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	74@75
Full blood fleece	70@73
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ blood fleece	67@70
Common blood fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	70@80
Unwashed	45@55
California.	
Washed fleece	69@75
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@60
Unwashed fleece, medium	45@55
Unwashed fleece, coarse	25@37
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	77@81
New-York City, Super	75@77
New-York City, No. 1	60@63
New-York City, No. 2	13@20
Country, extra	82@85
Country super	77@80
Country, No. 1	67@73
Country, No. 2	17@22
Lambs	75@81
Tub washed	80@87
Western, limed pulled wool	60@77

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,700 bbls. Flour at 6d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 5s.; 250 tons Mahogany at 17s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. For Glasgow—800 bags Hoofs at 20s. For Cork and orders—A Bremen ship from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, at 5s. For Havre—300 tcs. Lard at 50 francs. For Bremen—300 tcs. Lard at 25s. For Cadiz—A Bremen ship, with Tobacco, at 35s. Market generally quiet.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 2, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John T. Henry, President, in the chair; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property-owners to open One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of the Sanitary Commission to erect buildings on the Battery.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Seventh-avenue, to connect with sewer in Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, Commodore William David Porter, of the United States Navy, departed this life at Saint Luke's Hospital, in this City, on Sunday morning, the first instant, and

Whereas, the distinguished services rendered by Commodore Porter to his country during his long, useful and eventful life, ever characterized by such disinterested devotion, tried fidelity and rare ability, as to attain the commendation and admiration of the General Government [illegible] of this great Republic. He entered the Navy of the United States as a midshipman in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and was for gallantry and meritorious conduct, successively promoted to the rank of Master in one thousand eight hundred and thirty, Lieutenant in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, Commander in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and Commodore in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, during his successful and brilliant career on the Mississippi River, which was signalized by his attack and destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas and the attacks on the fortifications at Vicksburgh, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. In the universal regret that will be experienced at the loss to our country of the services of such a man, it is fitting and proper that the authorities of this City should give expression to their sorrow at the untoward occurrence that has deprived the country of the services of one of her most able, intelligent, brave and patriotic officers, and to lend their feeble aid to assist in transmitting to posterity their appreciation of his good and manly qualities and of his devoted disinterested and gallant services in behalf of his country, be it further

Resolved, That this Common Council, the representatives of the people of the City of New-York, do sincerely lament and deplore the loss of the gallant and intrepid Commodore William David Porter, and we hereby tender to his afflicted family our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement. And be it further

Resolved, That, in consideration of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the Committee on National Affairs of both Boards of the Common Council be and hereby are authorized and directed, in behalf of the Municipal authorities, to take charge of the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall be tendered for the reception of the remains of the deceased; that the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; and that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast on the day set apart for the obsequies. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted and sent to the Board of Councilmen.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That Robert M. Strebergh be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James G. Cooper, resigned, instead of James M. Cooper, as before passed by this Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished [illegible] of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McMahon—

Whereas, The owners or occupant of the premises number thirteen Spruce-street, or some other person or persons, has made an excavation under the surface of the street, and has run a shaft through such excavation for the purpose of working machinery in a building on the opposite side of the street, in violation of the Ordinance of the City, no permission for such excavation having been obtained from the City authorities, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the proprietor or owner of such shaft to remove the same forthwith and restore the street to its original condition, and in event of the refusal of such owner to comply with such direction, then shall the Street Commissioner cause the same to be removed and the street restored to its required condition, and to sue for and recover the cost thereof from such owner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resignation of John Earl as Commissioner of Deeds of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That Edward Trossard be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place of John Earl, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the frame building in Seventeenth-street, lately erected for and occupied by the Sanitary Fair, to be used as barracks for colored soldiers, at a cost not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars.

Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Resolved, That on and near the line of Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, the present receiving basins, culverts, and sewer man-holes be raised or rebuilt, and such new receiving basins and culverts be built as may become necessary in regulating and grading said part of Worth-street in accordance with the established grade thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Keenan, to construct and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, Culver Patterson was duly appointed one of the Commissioners of Deeds for the City of New-York on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and, whereas, the name of Patterson, by clerical error, was changed to Petterson, therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk insert in the list of appointments for Commissioners of Deeds the name of Culver Patterson, and strike out Culver Petterson, hereby confirming the appointment of Culver Patterson.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalks of Forty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged to their full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged to full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Clark, to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises number one thousand four hundred and seventeen Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, and on the westerly side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, the northerly side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to have Seventy-first-street, from Broadway to the Eighth-avenue lighted with gas immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the slip known as Oliver-slip, between Piers Nos. Thirty-three and Thirty-fourth East River be and the same is hereby appropriated for the exclusive use of vessels engaged in the oyster trade.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles J. Fisher to erect an iron stair at the corner of Roosevelt and South streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the aid heretofore supplied by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be Treasurer of the fund hereby created, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistant shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number nine," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person, or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for moneys distributed in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys, placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the committee acting for the wards in their respective districts; said committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen, acting for the several wards, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming a part of the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age one dollar and fifty cents; provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-monthly, and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The eldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living. In the case of widowed mothers having sick children, allowance may be made to such children the same as children of the soldier, in the discretion of the Committee. In case of the death of any member of the families who are entitled to participate in the moneys appropriated by this ordinance the Comptroller is authorized to pay the funeral expenses where actual need and destitution exists, but in no case shall the expense exceed ten dollars, payments to be made upon the certificate of the Committee and visitor of the ward where such person resided.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison, excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier was in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldiers, and the monthly allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the committee. No payment shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a visitor, who must be a resident of the ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants, at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations, made by such applicants, and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the visitor of the ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may employ an assistant visitor. Whenever the number of the applicants in any ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if he deem it necessary, employ an Additional Assistant Visitor, and it shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial Districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective wards.

The compensation of the Visitors shall be two dollars per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, fuel and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements and representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participation in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given, but if, by sickness or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require a satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some persons authorized by the Committee to furnish such necessaries.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers, and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint, not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter, and one janitor for each district; the compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the police to assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay bills of Edward Van Ranst, for carriages furnished Committee on National Affairs, reception of Russian officers and for the Committee on Celebrating Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report to build an addition to the Mayor's office.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate, &c., Wall-street, between West and Washington streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report to repair pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the further consideration of the preamble and resolution in relation to the grade of Nineteenth-street, and in favor of amending the ordinance so as to include setting curb and gutter stones.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Treasury balance April thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Prison Association transmitting the Nineteenth Annual Report.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Council of the Corporation relative to the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets, and of opening Fifth-avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to the extension line.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting the apportionment of amount for paving Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of a resolution to provide badges, &c., for the Police Justices.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting F. R. Walker to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council, and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a joint committee for the purpose of carrying out the intention of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Kuntz to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises at numbers seventy-seven and seventy-nine Spring-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Reservoir-square opened to the public daily, from eight o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock P. M.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Leopold Schepp to erect an awning in front of his store, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to Chas. H. Spafford to erect an iron stairway on the outside of his premises, number three hundred and forty-one West-street, said stairway not to project out over three feet from the building, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay the Croton mains in Eighteenth-street, between Avenues B and C.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of Geo. C. J. Solomon, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, be altered to read Geo. C. J. Solomon—being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that John Ryan, number six hundred and sixty-five Eighth-avenue, have permission to place a small show-case in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Mr. Cohen, number one hundred and seventy Chatham-street, to erect or retain an awning in front of his premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Fiftieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church for the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, being the amount of assessment against said church for the paving of Fiftieth-street with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation for Donations and Charities.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk on the southeasterly side of Forty-fourth-street, crossing from Tenth-avenue and running to about two hundred and fifty feet east of the same, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Second-av., from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and curb and gutter set and reset, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to Francis Schlosser, to keep a soda-water stand in front of his premises on the southwest corner of Second-street and Avenue A, the same not to interfere with travel, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William K. Hinman, Acting Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, the same being a donation to the Trustees to refund an assessment against the church corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, for the opening of Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Carraher, number five hundred and seventy-six Grand-street, corner of Goerck-street, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of William Smith as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Daniel Pomeroy be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of William Smith, resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Sharkey to keep a vegetable stand in front of number One Hundred and Sixty-four West-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps in front of the public school now in course of erection in [illegible]-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Mr. Jackson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-two East Thirty-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to place a fire-hydrant on the northwest corner of Broome and Thompson streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Mrs. E. Benton to place a showcase for exhibiting goods in front of her premises, number six hundred and fifty-five and a half Eighth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that William Gantner be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of Otto Schemman, deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mr. George J. Hamilton to construct a bay window in the northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Wall-street from West to Washington-street, be regulated and graded, in accordance with the grade of West-street, also curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard for a stand of colors, with resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be authorized and directed to procure for and present to the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, State of New-York, a stand of colors to replace that worn out by this gallant New-York City regiment while in the service of the United States.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Harbor Commissioners be requested to remove the sunken hulk in the North River, foot of Bethune-street, one hundred and fifty yards from the bulkhead.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that gas lamps be placed in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth-street, and in Thirty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William Roach to extend an enclosed doorway in front of his premises number one hundred and twenty-two East Twenty-ninth-street, the same not to extend beyond the [illegible] four and a half feet, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution to procure a stand of colors for Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the manager of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars on the twelfth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to continue said semi-annual payments until the further order of the Common Council, the said payment to be charged to the County Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to advertise for a Ferry foot of Grand-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the carriage of Hose Company number sixteen, the same to be done immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Clarey, pastor of the Catholic Church of Saint Gabriel, for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents to be applied in payment of taxes, with interest, and for the payment of assessment, with interest, for the opening of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the Harlem River, the said amount being now due and owing on the property of the said church, the whole amount to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for Donations or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the present receiving basins and culverts be rebuilt, and that such new receiving basins and culverts be built on or near the line of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, as may be necessary in the draining said part of West-street, in accordance with the established grades thereof, and that the same be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for casting a ten thousand pound fire alarm bell for the tower in Thirty-third-street, without delay.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to place gas lamp on the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth-street and First-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution permitting Henry Klinck to erect an awning.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution permitting Shafford and Company to erect an iron staircase on the building occupied by them.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Edward C. Donnelly to erect an iron staircase on the building owned by him.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen March 28, 1864.

Board of Councilmen March 21. Amended and adopted.

Alderman Jeremiah presented a remonstrance of C. E. Christopher against the erection of said staircase.

Resolution and remonstrance referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets permitting Ockershausen & Brothers to construct a passage-way from number nineteen Rose-street, to the opposite side.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a red ball, five inches in diameter, to be painted on the pane of glass in the nearest lamp to every fire hydrant within the fire limits of the City, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the resolution and ordinance passed by the Common Council in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, [illegible] Fifth and Sixth avenues be amended so as to read "commencing three hundred and sixty feet east of Second-avenue, to connect with the sewer in Second-avenue."

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that permission be given to Alexander Waugh to put up shutter-boxes in front of his premises, numbers two hundred and two hundred and two Ninth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Pierce, Keough and Reeve to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number three hundred and seven West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to place a fire hydrant in East Nineteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Mary McGarrity to place and retain a small stand on the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be given to Mrs. G. E. Smith to exhibit goods in front of her store, number [illegible] Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next [illegible], at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Alderman Long moved to amend by making the hour of meeting 1 o'clock, P. M. But he subsequently withdrew the motion.

And the motion of Alderman Ryers was then put and carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to permit Hose Company Number Two to occupy the premises number five Duane-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution, That the wages of all persons employed by the City as laborers and pavers, be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William S. Briggs for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for carriages furnished on occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Matthias S. Gooderson, the amount to be charged to the account of City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, McMahon, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Jane-street, between Greenwich-avenue and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. McBride & Company for the sum of two thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars forty-one cents, with interest from the date of bill furnished, for work and materials furnished in house number seventy-seven Canal-street, for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for public buildings.

Referred to Committee on Construction and Repairs.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, from number one hundred and fifty-six to Second-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause nine thousand copies to be published under his direction and supervision; the number of copies thus printed to be distributed as follows: two thousand copies to be reserved for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council and Heads of Departments, &c., three thousand copies to the Board of Aldermen, and three thousand five hundred to the Board of Councilmen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to provide for the members of the present Common Council the usual badges of office.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the piece of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset, at the earliest possible day, the curb and gutter stones in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wherever the same may be necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Engine Company number Forty-two, to be erected on their present location.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries: the Bowery, Grand-street, Broadway and Great Jones-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Kelly, Ottiwell—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to regulate Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution, that the ordinance of June [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the construction of a Belgian pavement, be and is hereby amended by inserting next after the words "East Broadway," in said ordinance, the words "excepting the space within and between the rail tracks," so as to read, "That East Broadway, excepting the space within and between the rail tracks, be paved with the trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board," &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, [illegible] the ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of City Railroads.

Alderman Kelly presented the following as an amendment:

Also the ordinance approved June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, appointing a Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, in the City Inspector's Department.

Which not being seconded, the original resolution was concurred in, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Kelly, Farley, Long—5.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to appoint Samuel Newell a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McCool, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Chipp, Hardy, Ottiwell—4.

MOTION.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson—7.

The President here announced as the Special Committee on Omnibus Routes, and so forth, Aldermen Ottiwell, Ryers and Fox.

PAPER HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that the bills of the New-York World for publishing advertisements of the Assessors' Department, recently ordered to be paid, has, in the opinion of the Comptroller, failed to receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publishers of the New-York World for the sum of three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and take their receipt in full for publishing advertisements of the Assessors' Department, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Chipp here moved an adjournment.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—5.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday next, the fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—HANDY ANDY—MAZEPPA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., AT ALL HOURS; POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7¾ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

COOPER INSTITUTE—MAGIC ART.

NO. [illegible] BROADWAY—EVENINGS OF MUSIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE—[illegible].

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Intelligence from Helena, Ark., to the 24th is as follows: On April 21, 400 men, under MICHAEL McCONN and Capt. MEATYARD, crossed into Mississippi, to break up the forces under Capt. LANDERS. After accomplishing this, they recrossed into Arkansas and captured six of FORREST's guerrillas, who were in the State, viz.: Lieut. Thomas C. Casteel, Lieut. Fealty, Capt. Ammdey, Thomas Quarles, Thomas Stoneman, and Capt. Wild. These, with Col. Josey, Capt. Wacherly and Lieut. John Thompson were taken a few weeks ago. The guerrillas in Arkansas are without officers. Gen. BUFORD has captured and sent North 450 prisoners within the last few months.

There is no news from the Armies in Virginia save that some slight changes of position have been made in the Army of the Potomac, to counteract similar ones on the part of the rebels. An expedition by Col. LOWELL, of Massachusetts Cavalry, against MOSBY, resulted in the killing and wounding of several and the capture of twenty-three of the guerillas.

Dispatches to the Western papers state that Gen. STEELE captured at Camden, Ark., nine fortifications of great strength, fourteen hogsheads of sugar, four hundred barrels of molasses, several tons of rock salt and three prisoners. The cotton for ten miles round had been burned by PRICE, numbering two thousand bales.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, April 20, via Queenstown, April 21, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing four days' later news. At a late hour last night the *Belgian* was also telegraphed from Port au Basque, with dates to the 22d, one day still later. The news is of an important character. The Prussians had finally reduced and captured Duppel—the Danish loss being 400 officers, 2,000 men and 90 guns. The Danes threatened to take the Island of Alsen, and the Allies had already sent forces into the Province of Jutland to occupy it, and lay siege to Fredericia. The Conference met in London, informally, on the 20th, but adjourned until the 25th. The Emperor of the French had created much excitement in financial circles by a brief letter to M. FOULD, his Minister of Finance, in which he announces the encouraging prospect for peace in Europe, and congratulates the nation that the early reimbursement of the Mexican War expenses enables him to recommend a decrease in the tax budget. This news produced a panic in the funds. GARIBALDI had suddenly concluded to shorten his visit to England, and would embark for Caprera again on the 22d, though great efforts were making to induce him to remain longer. It was given out that his health was affected, but it was strongly suspected that this departure was because of official intimations, though Lord PALMERSTON, for the British, and the Paris *Moniteur*, for the French, disclaimed everything of the kind. The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had visited the Pope, and would leave for Mexico on the 20th of April. Other news unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday very little business of importance was transacted. The bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade was passed, and the Internal Tax bill was received from the House, referred, and ordered printed. Likewise the Army Appropriation bill. A message was received from the President, inclosing a letter from Gov. NYE, of Nevada, giving information relative to the rejection of the State Constitution by the people of that territory. The National Currency Bill was taken up, but no material progress made therein. The joint resolution to appropriate $25,000,000 to pay the expenses of the hundred day troops was taken up, and after a long discussion was put upon its passage, but as no quorum voted, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of the war debts of the several States, and declaring that all such debts should be assumed and liquidated by the General Government, was taken up and referred to the Military Committee. Some milk-and-water reconstruction resolutions by Mr. HARDING, were laid upon the table. A bill was passed appropriating over one million of dollars to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for losses sustained in the Indian war. A message was received from the President, inclosing all the correspondence relative to the commission of Maj.-Gen. BLAIR. In the evening session the bill guaranteeing a republican form of government to States overthrown by the rebellion was taken up, and discussed at length, but no conclusion reached, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Both Boards adopted resolutions appropriately noticing the death of Commodore PORTER, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to take charge of his remains, lay them in state in the Governor's Room, and that the members of both Boards would attend the funeral in a body on Wednesday. In the Board of Aldermen, a new Relief Fund ordinance, providing for a further issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000, and extending the benefits to the families of persons whose enlistment in the navy is allowed upon our quota, was presented and laid over. A petition from the Sanitary Commission to erect temporary quarters on the Battery for the sick, wounded and discharged soldiers arriving here en route to hospitals and to their homes, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. A resolution by Mr. McKNIGHT, that the Comptroller secure the Union-square Sanitary Fair building, at a cost not to exceed $2,000, for the use of colored troops as temporary barracks and hospital, elicited some equivocal but humorous remarks, and was referred. A resolution to increase the pay of all corporation laborers to $2 per day, and to date back to Jan. 1, was adopted. The board concurred in ordering the publication of 3,000 copies of the Manual for 1864. The resolution to do away with the office of Inspector of City Railroads was concurred in after some remarks by Mr. RYERS. He said the office failed to benefit the people, because the incumbents of it had always made it a sinecure. The present incumbent was a State Senator, (CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF,) which was a powerful reason, to some, why the office should not be abolished; but the day was past when the position of Senator was one of high honor, for it was not uncommon of them to seek and accept sinecure offices, worth from $600 to $1,500 per year. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Mr. OPDYKE, directing the Corporation Counsel to further test the title to the Fort Gansevoort property by a suit to eject the present holder of it, and directing the Mayor, Comptroller, and Clerk of the Common Council not to issue bonds to Mr. TAYLOR, for the purchase of it, until further directed by the Common Council, was referred. Both boards adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal* that the quota of one hundred days' men from Indiana is being rapidly filled up. A meeting of ladies to promote enlistments was held at Indianapolis, at which the wife of Gov. MORTON presided. It was resolved that they would tender their services as clerks in the stores, so that the clerks might respond to the call of the Government. They would receive soldiers' pay, and the clerks should have their full salaries continued to them. A long list of the names of the young ladies who have volunteered as substitutes for the clerks is printed in the Indianapolis *Journal*. Committees were appointed to visit the business men, the clerks, and the fair substitutes, and so to secure the success of the plan.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the upper stories of No. 210 Chatham-street. The flames spread rapidly, communication below was cut off, and the occupants, Mrs. HEWIG, with three children, were burned to death. Mr. HEWIG jumped from a window, sustaining injuries, from the effects of which he soon after died. PETER BURKE, a policeman, GEORGE STUYVESANT and PETER SHIELDS, firemen, were seriously injured by the falling of a wall.

By the Assessment Rolls, closed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments last Saturday, the increase of valuation of City real estate is estimated at $11,623,006, and in personal estate at $25,000,000.

During the expedition of GRIERSON's cavalry from Memphis, a few days ago, a man named HART was captured near Hernando, Miss., having fifty thousand percussion caps, which he was taking to the enemy. On his person was found a copy of the oath of allegiance, and a copy of an exemption from the Memphis militia for thirty days."

Flour and Wheat were very lightly dealt in yesterday, at easier and declining prices, in view of the fall in Gold, and the liberal receipts from the interior, present and prospective. Corn and Oats were in more request, as were also Fruit, Spices, Linseed Oil, Whisky, Hay and the principal kinds of Provisions, at firmer rates. The movements in other articles were restricted. The annual election of Trustees of the Produce Exchange was held during the day. The annual subscription fee of each member of the New-York Commercial Association was advanced from $20 to $25.

The price of Gold was 2¼ per cent. lower yesterday than on Saturday. The Stock speculation in Railways was much depressed, and the demand very dull at the close of the day. The Government Stocks firm, with an improved subscription to the new 5 per cent. Loan. Money easy to the Stock Brokers; in fair demand from the Merchants.

The cattle market exhibits some changes in prices since last week. Receipts, 3,400. With a finer run of bullocks than the previous week, prices have declined ½c.@¾c. ꝑ ℔. Sales slow. Prime cattle are selling at 17c.; good lots at 15c.@16c. Sheep are in moderate supply—wool sheep, rating at 8¾c.@10½c.; shorn, selling at 7c.@7½c. The market is well stocked with hogs; prices rule at 8c.@8½c. for the best, nearly 1c. ꝑ ℔. below former quotations.

A Plea for Union Among Union Men.

We publish this morning a speech by Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, on the paramount importance of avoiding, in the discussions of the day, everything not essential to the prosecution of the war, and which can divide Union men or weaken the active loyalty of the people of the loyal States. It was made upon a proposition brought forward by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, to give negroes the right of suffrage in the Territory of Montana. As there has never been but one negro in that territory, and as he either died or left it some time since, the question had no very great practical importance; but it was pressed by Senator WILKINSON and some of his colleagues with as much zeal as if the *fate* of the Union, or their own reelection, depended exclusively on the result. Senator DOOLITTLE declined to discuss the question whether negroes should be allowed to vote in Montana—because it was not of the slightest practical consequence, just now, whether they are or not, and because, furthermore, the discussion is very likely to do harm to the cause of the Union by dividing those who are struggling for its preservation. And the object of his speech is to press upon loyal men everywhere the absolute necessity of union and harmony, and of waiving controversies and discussions which threaten to disturb them.

The advice is most excellent. It is in harmony with the universal sentiment of the country. The people do not sympathize with the attempts of demagogues and *doctrinaires*, in Congress and out of Congress, to force upon the country new and needless issues, social, political or personal. They want the rebellion quelled, and the Union saved. They want the ranks of the army kept full, and its columns kept moving. They want all the elements of strength which the country can command, used freely, vigorously and persistently, to crush the rebel armies. Whatever of muscle or of money may be required they demand shall be had. Whether men be black or white, free or slave, rich or poor, makes no difference; if they can help put down the rebellion and save the nation, they are expected to do it. This is *the* one thing upon which the people of this country have set their hearts, and they intend to see it accomplished. The overwhelming necessity of the nation—that before which all other necessities and all other considerations must for the moment yield—is a *military* necessity—the necessity for armies, for vigorous fighting, for decisive victories. Whatever will bring us these, the people favor. Whatever retards and makes them doubtful, they discard and denounce. They are for enlisting negroes because negroes can fight. They are for freeing slaves because giving them freedom weakens the rebels. But they are not for consuming public time and diverting public attention by untimely contests as to their social *status*, nor as to the civil rights it will be just and wise to give them bye and bye. All these questions will come up in due time, *provided* we save the nation,—and can then be discussed and adjusted upon their merits. But to force them prematurely upon public attention,—to raise issues and promote dissensions and create parties upon them, in the very midst of the conflict which is to decide the fate of the nation itself, is to put at hazard the very existence of the Government and give the rebellion its only chance of triumph.

Senator DOOLITTLE pleads, with great force and eloquence, for a concentration of thought and of effort upon the great issue on which the destiny of the Republic hangs:—

> "We have," says he, "upon our hands issues enough. The single issue of this great war is enough. It is all the human mind can grasp, and more than any yet have been able to resolve. This gigantic struggle is to determine whether Republican government shall live or die; whether a constitutional form of government, resting upon the people for its support, can be maintained, or must perish forever; whether the union of these States is to be continued or broken; whether we are to maintain our own rights and liberties as free citizens of this great Republic under the Constitution of the United States, or succumb to rebellion, conspiracy, and military despotism. From the course of events, from military necessity in the prosecution of this war, and, as it seems to me—I say it with reverence—by Providential dispensation—the existence of Slavery has become involved in this contest. The prosecution of this war to a final triumph on the part of the United States will of necessity destroy Slavery within all those States in rebellion against the Government. *These issues are large enough and broad enough to demand all our time and all our energies, all our means, our whole might, mind, and strength to accomplish that great purpose.* * * * * * *
>
> *In God's name let us first save the Union; let us crush the rebellion; let us give freedom to the negroes as the necessary result of the prosecution of this war, and secure it by constitutional amendment.* But let us postpone the discussion and action upon this and all other issues, *which can only serve to distract, divide and weaken the energies of the loyal people in this great struggle.* For myself, I would so conduct our affairs, if it were within my power, that the whole people of the *Free States*, Loyal States, in this controversy, should stand together as one man, shoulder to shoulder, speaking but one voice, breathing but one sentiment, their hearts pulsating with one wish, that is, *to save the Government, crush the rebellion, and trample the Slave Confederacy to pieces.*"

We believe that this is not only just, sensible and patriotic, but that it embodies the settled sentiment and wish of the great body of the loyal people of the country. Those men, in Congress and elsewhere, who are constantly starting new issues, who seize every occasion to force upon Congress and the public new contests, and to devise new tests of loyalty and patriotic devotion, are neither helping themselves nor serving the country. The nation is becoming impatient of their useless and ill-timed wrangles. It demands that they shall, first of all, *save the Union*; when that is accomplished, all the rest will be of easy achievement.

Gold Income for the People.

There was a refreshing sight for the holders of the Public Debt at the Treasury Office in Wall-street yesterday. The holders of the 5-20's were present in force. They were notified fifteen days ago that the Gold was ready and waiting to pay their First of May interest; but hundreds of them waited until yesterday before presenting their coupons. This Loan constitutes about two-thirds the present Funded, Gold-bearing stocks of the United States. The May and November payments are the most important of the year. The immediate instalment is $14,250,000 in Gold. Large as this sounds, we may add that the Customs Revenue, specifically pledged for the Gold interest on the Funded Debt, amounted to over fourteen millions in the month of April alone, at the port of New-York. The previous accumulation of Gold in the Treasury from the same source was double this sum. For the fiscal year the Customs will more than double the Gold interest upon the entire Funded Debt. This Debt, exclusive of the new 10-40 years 5 per cent. Loan, is $768,000,000. The present interest-charge in Gold upon this amount is $47,735,000. This will be reduced next year to $46,000,000, by the conversion of the 7.30 per cent. into the 6 per cent. stocks. It will be reduced after the war to $41,000,000, by the reduction of the 5-20 years 6 per cent. into a 5 per cent. stock; if not $10,000,000, by its reduction into a 4 per cent. stock.

The holders of the Popular Loans felt comfortable, yesterday, in receiving their half-yearly income in Gold. They do not mean to hold or hoard it, but, converted into currency, it will purchase a much larger amount of the necessaries and luxuries of life than any other class of income. Beside, this way of investing what is called the redundancy of greenbacks, relieves all apprehension of coming to want from the depreciation of the currency, as no other source of income will. As the difference now stands between Gold and Currency, a 6 per cent. stock of the United States pays 10½ per cent.; a 5 per cent. stock, such as the new 10-40 Loan now open to subscription at par, pays 9 per cent. Reducing the former to 7½ per cent., and the latter to 6 per cent. by the decline in Gold, the result would be more favorable than on three-fourths the Railway and other Stocks and Bonds now dealt in at the Stock Exchange at a premium. Aside, therefore, from motives of public spirit, every one who has a surplus at Bank, or a redundancy of greenbacks in his pocket, will do well to study his true interest in subscribing to the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government, which, during the War make sure of a fixed income in Gold, and which, on the conclusion of the War, will command a premium in Gold over their cost in Currency.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The Emperor of the French has addressed a note to his Minister of Finance upon the "happy solution of the Mexican question." The closing sentence of the note, which is supposed to have a general bearing upon the prospects in Europe, has produced a tremendous sensation, as will be seen by our foreign letters. This important sentence reads thus: "This measure, *together with the hopes of peace, which every day becomes more certain*, will contribute, I trust, to the development of prosperity." As NAPOLEON is thought to be the master of Europe, and to have the power of controlling, to a great extent, the issues of peace or war, his words have almost as great weight as the march of his legions. It has been widely feared that this would be a Summer of general war in Europe, as the complications there are so many, so wide and so deep. But the Emperor says that peace becomes every day more certain. Perhaps he means it, but his words have not always been capable of a straightforward interpretation.

Corporations.

MR. MARSH, our Minister at Turin, in his interesting work on *Man and Nature*, which has just been published, makes some remarks on the social and political influence of the great corporations by which so many of the industrial enterprises of our day are carried on, which have just now a good deal of appositeness. He says:

> "I shall harm no honest man by endeavoring, as I have done elsewhere, to excite the attention of thinking and conscientious men to the dangers which threaten the great moral and political interests of Christendom from the unscrupulousness of the private associations that now control the monetary affairs, and regulate the transit of persons and property in almost every civilized country. More than one American State is literally governed by unprincipled corporations, which not only defy the legislative power, but have too often corrupted even the administration of justice. Similar evils have become almost equally rife in England and on the Continent; and I believe the decay of commercial morality, and I fear of the sense of all higher obligations than those of a pecuniary nature, on both sides of the Atlantic, is to be ascribed more to the influence of joint stock banks and manufacturing and railway companies, to the workings, in short, of what is called the principle of associate action, than to any other one cause of demoralization."

Those who are familiar with the history of the New-York Central and the Camden and Amboy Railroads, as well as that of some of our City railroads, will recognize the justice of these remarks. The growing wealth and influence of our great corporations, taken in connection with the fact that owing to some deplorable defects, either in modern education or in human nature itself, men acting for a company work with an independence of conscience which they would shrink from displaying as individuals, is one of the most alarming social phenomena of our time. Our public companies already wield gigantic power, and they use it like unscrupulous giants. The material progress of the country is very rapid, and of course carries them on with it, and largely as the public comfort and happiness even is now dependent on them, they are governed in all their dealings solely by the desire to make money. The ordinary check, too, on extortion or unfair dealing, competition, is in their case wanting; for they are generally, from the necessity of the case, close monopolies, and all attempts to escape from their tyranny by starting rival or supplementary enterprises, are every day becoming more hopeless. They control the Legislatures, and crush all schemes that seem in the least likely to interfere with their gains. Witness the failure of all efforts to introduce cabs into this City, to secure better accommodation on the railroads, to carry out the Broadway tunnel scheme, and witness the position occupied in New-Jersey by the Camden and Amboy Company.

Some philosophical politicians have flattered themselves that these great trading associations might come in democratic countries to serve the purpose of a good aristocracy, by acting as breaks on the wheels of popular passion, exerting a generally conservative influence; but it is evident that this is a delusion. They are, on the contrary, exactly filling the place of the worst and most debased kind of aristocracy—one that uses power and influence solely for selfish ends, and without the slightest regard to public morals, or happiness, or honor.

THE FATAL LITTLE OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR, AND THE CLOSE OF THEM.—The minor military operations of the current year—and we have had none but minor ones—have been extremely costly and utterly profitless. The *Army and Navy Journal* for last week makes a comprehensive analysis of them all—something like a dozen in number—including those on the Red River and in Florida; the great raid of SHERMAN and the lesser one of KILPATRICK; the affairs at Plymouth, Paducah and Fort Pillow; and then it asks:

> "What has been the result, what has been the gain of all these operations, which have cost us in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than *ten thousand* men, or more than twice the number lost by Gen. GRANT in his great operations from Chattanooga last November? The net profit from all these terribly costly operations is—what? Well, at this time we hold Fort de Russey, and the rebels hold Fort Williams. But what beyond this can truly and positively be set down as the real gains and losses of the dozen expeditions of 1864?"

These are certainly startling figures and facts; but we greatly fear that ten thousand is not an under estimate of the losses we have suffered by these small, desultory, indecisive and unproductive operations. The losses of Gen. BANKS alone at Grand Ecore are now known to have been over five thousand. It was certainly high time for the new military policy of concentration of forces and unity of action to be applied.

The authority we have already quoted shows that all the more recent desultory operations, for the inauguration of which our officers are held responsible (being on the offensive,) are *legacies from the times preceding* the creation of the Lieutenant-Generalship, and the governance of all our forces by one responsible military head. GRANT has not planned a *single* secondary operation within the seven weeks since his power was made coextensive with our army; while it were absurd to suppose that either he or any other commander who ever lived, either with a special or general command, could altogether and always prevent such operations on the part of an enemy as those at Paducah and Plymouth. The affair at Olustee took place before he was General-in-Chief, and the expedition of Gen. BANKS was so far under way, and so far away, in Western Louisiana at that time, that it was impossible for GRANT to communicate with it and stop its march in season. We do not entertain a shadow of doubt that the policy inaugurated by Gen. GRANT of avoiding, as far as possible, all little operations and insignificant expeditions, and marshaling the forces of the nation on the decisive fields, will hereafter be consistently and uniformly pursued.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.—The visit of GARIBALDI to England and his abrupt determination to return to Italy, are among the notable episodes of the times. There is no instance in which the appearance of a public personage in Great Britain, native or foreign, has produced a deeper or more universal enthusiasm. Even the loyal demonstrations made on great occasions in honor of Her Majesty, have been surpassed by that in honor of this poor foreigner. The aristocracy vied with the populace, and men of the highest official station were proud to welcome the red-shirted Revolutionist. Suddenly, after being but a few days in England, and before he had proceeded beyond the precincts of London upon his grand tour, his departure from the country was announced.

The ostensible reason given for this was the failure of his health; but this does not seem to be credited by the English people generally. It is thought that LOUIS NAPOLEON's influence was felt in the matter; and it is further said that certain great persons in England were jealous or afraid of GARIBALDI, and thought that the Garibaldian fever had gone far enough. The idea of French interference has been scouted by Earl CLARENDON in the House of Lords, and by PALMERSTON in the Commons, and if these denials are to be implicitly credited we must fall back on something else. As to the "jealousy of some great persons," of which the London press speaks, we may remark that while the aristocracy have been very elaborate in their courtings of GARIBALDI, GARIBALDI himself has sought mainly the sympathies and friendship of the working classes. It was for this he desired to reach London on a Saturday, that those of the workmen, who on that day have a half holiday, might turn out *en masse* to meet him. We also observe that almost the first thing he did on landing in England was to receive a visit from MAZZINI, who, as our readers are aware, is now under a very dark cloud. But we shall not attempt to unravel the mystery until we hear further of it and of him.

THE FALL OF DUPPEL.—The great Danish fortress of Duppel, the siege of which by the Prussian troops began in February last, has fallen into the hands of the besiegers. The Danish garrison of twenty-six hundred men, with ninety guns, have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, and the Prussian loss in the assault is set down at six hundred privates and sixty officers. The bombardment of this stronghold has been going on steadily since its investment, without very great loss of life. The Prussians made two assaults upon the works, and the Danish troops made several brave sorties upon the enemy's lines. The fall of the place, under the circumstances of the siege, was inevitable; but it was supposed that the Danes would evacuate it at the last moment, and cross the Sound on their pontoons to the island of Alsen. The assault of the Prussians doubtless prevented this. The Allies have now only to take Alsen to make themselves masters of the whole of Schleswig; and we have a dispatch that this has been effected, but its authenticity is doubtful.

There were immense rejoicings and illuminations in Prussia over this victory, and the King sent the following rather loud dispatch to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, commanding the Prussian troops:

> "Next to the Lord of Hosts, I have to thank my splendid army and the leadership for the glorious victory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgement and my royal thanks for their performances."

This result, just preceding the meeting of the London Conference on the Danish question, will greatly tend to simplify its deliberations.

The Mercantile Library Association.

The great value of this institution to the young men of New-York engaged in mercantile pursuits, in elevating their morals, purifying their tastes, and enlarging their acquaintance with literature and ideas, has been felt and seen for too many years to be now a subject of doubt. Thousands of our leading business men have, in other days, enjoyed its benefits, and the fruits of those benefits they still retain and will for life retain. It has at present over forty-five hundred members, about four thousand of whom are young clerks. The library is large, and is constantly being enlarged. The expenses are necessarily heavy, and the demands of the times compel their continual growth. It should be placed on the basis upon which it can act most advantageously and independently, from which it can enlarge its value and its privileges, and render itself attractive to the entire community of mercantile young men.

The President of the Association, Mr. SWORDS, has called a meeting of its members and friends at Clinton Hall this evening, to devise means for the extinguishment of the debt now resting on the building occupied by the Association, so that the present money expended in the annual payment of interest, may go to the improvement of the library. The building is owned by the Clinton Hall Association. The Mercantile Library Association is not in debt; but it pays rent to that association to the amount of the interest on the debt. The Library Association needs to purchase six hundred shares of stock in the Clinton Hall Association to free the latter entirely from debt, and leave the library rent free. Sixty thousand dollars are needed to accomplish this. If the Hall is freed from its present mortgage debt the Mercantile Library will be able, from its own income, to go on with increasing usefulness, and the City will have reason to be more proud of it than ever. It need not be doubted that the old members will come forward promptly and liberally on this occasion.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The *Daniel Drew* will commence her regular passages between Albany and New-York on Wednesday, May 4—leaving from Desbrosses-street, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and from Thirtieth-street at 7:10.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FRY's opera of "Notre Dame of Paris" will be produced at this establishment to-morrow night. It inaugurates a series of performances in aid of the Sanitary Fair, which will commence at the same time. Our musical efforts for the cause were dismal failures, arising from the inefficiency of the people who had them in charge. In Philadelphia, a large and liberal plan will, it is hoped, afford a better result. Mr. FRY's opera is a new work, and will be played for the first time. There was once a prospect that it would be played here in Italian, but difficulties occurred which rendered it impossible. Mr. FRY has contributed the work to the Sanitary Fair, and the Commissioners have wisely concluded to produce it. The artists engaged for the performance are Mme. BORCHARD, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL and Mr. EDWD. SEGUIN. The orchestra and chorus will be of unusual proportions, numbering, in fact, upward of two hundred performers. In addition to this, a grand *corps de ballet* has been engaged, new scenery painted, new dresses manufactured, &c. The event is one of the most interesting that has occurred in our musical history for many years, and is in fact of so much importance, that nearly all the leading journals of this Metropolis send representatives to the initial performance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS, assisted by the Orpheans—some two hundred youngsters whom he has trained—will give a grand entertainment here to-night.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in his great part of Hamlet in SHAKESPEARE's play of that name. No living representative of the part can equal Mr. BOOTH in this impersonation. His personal presence does not need the assistance of a red wig, such as the somewhat plethoric Mr. FECHTER uses. It is sufficiently suggestive of the melancholy Prince without that extravagance, and by its calm earnestness and nervous strength impresses the audience, and renders his fine intellectual rendering of the part most touching and exciting.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Later from New-Orleans—Capture of a Small Gunboat on the Yazoo by the Rebels—State of Affairs in the Vicinity of Paducah—Doings of Guerrilla Bands, &c.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 1.

By the arrival of the steamer *Mollie Able*, we have New-Orleans dates to the 26th, and Memphis to the 27th ult.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-York, 16th, arrived at New-Orleans on the 25th.

The cotton market was too unsettled for quotations. A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and molasses were firm, with good inquiry. Sales, 600 hhds. Sugar at 24c. for good fair, and 24½c.@25½c. for fully fair; 500 bbls. Molasses at 95c. for new.

The *Mollie Able* brought up 250 hogsheads sugar and a few barrels of molasses.

The gunboat *Petrel* was suddenly boarded, captured and burned by WIRT ADAMS' cavalry on the 22d, two miles above Yazoo City. A number on the boat were killed. Capt. McELROY and crew are among the missing, and all supposed to be prisoners. The Executive officer, engineer, pilot and an ensign escaped. The *Petrel* was a small-sized gunboat, and carried four or five guns. On the following Sunday a Federal officer named WEBSTER, formerly in command of a colored regiment, was executed in the same vicinity.

The steamer *Tycoon*, from the White River, had arrived at Memphis. She reports a skirmish between our cavalry and guerillas near Duvall's Bluff. The enemy was routed, and a number of prisoners captured.

The Arkansas river is falling very rapidly.

The steamer *Progress* was recently fired into near Concordia, Miss. Another attack was made near Grand Lake. One guerilla was killed and ten taken prisoners. The *Progress* was attacked for the third time near Island No. 76, but received no injury.

The military authorities at Memphis were pressing the horses of the citizens for the purpose of mounting a body of cavalry on duty in that place.

The cotton market of Memphis was active and firm; all cotton offered was readily taken; receipts small; quotations—Middling to strict middling, 66c.@67c.; good, 68c.@69c.; fair, 72c.

It is reported that Paducah is again threatened, and measures are being taken to prevent the Government property from falling into the hands of the enemy should they advance on that place.

It is said that a thousand people from the country about Paducah and numbers of contrabands are encamped within a radius of ten miles on the side of the river opposite Paducah.

Col. GAMBLE, who was wounded at Carbondale on the 27th inst., has since died.

CAIRO, Monday, May 2.

Gens. RANSOM and STONE are passengers by the steamer to Memphis from New-Orleans. Gen. RANSOM is rapidly recovering from his wound. He exonerates Gen. STONE from the responsibility of the disaster resulting from the disposition of our forces at Sabine Cross-roads. He states further that Gen. STONE has endeared himself to the Army of the Gulf by his gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

On the 19th ult. the steamer *Bee*, bound for New-Orleans, took wood at the mouth of the St. Francis River. The wood being used in the furnaces caused an explosion, which resulted in no damage except the burning of the face and hands of the fireman.

Afterward when about passing Fort Adams, the *Bee* was signalled by a man near the shore, apparently in distress. The engines were immediately stopped, and the yawl was lowered to go to his relief, when a masked battery from the fort opened and fired ten shots, one of which struck our wheel-house, doing little damage.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 29.

MARTIN SMITH was executed, to-day, in Fort Pickering, for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that his sentence was just and that he was guilty. There are two other men now in prison for the same crime, and will probably suffer the same penalty.

Gen. WASHBURNE is very active in preparing his forces for active duty in the field.

Gen. STURGIS has assumed command of the cavalry here, and is refitting and equipping them.

THE CHENANGO BOILER EXPLOSION.—The investigation in this case was concluded before Coroner NORRIS last night. Three witnesses were examined. Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, who claims to be the original inventor of the Martin boiler, testified to that fact, and detailed all the circumstances connected therewith. Mr. WM. A. LIGHTHALL testified that the explosion of the boiler of the *Chenango* was the result of superheated steam. Mr. DANIEL B. MARTIN, the patentee of the boiler, was recalled, to explain certain facts in relation to his testimony previously given. The Coroner then announced that he would charge the jury this morning at 10 o'clock, and a verdict may therefore be expected this evening.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL—APPOINTMENTS.—The Jersey City Common Council met last night and organized by re-electing Alderman WM. CLARKE, President, and GEORGE CASSIDY, City Clerk. The following-named gentlemen were then elected to fill various offices: City Marshal, Nathaniel Ellis; Corporation Attorney, Richard D. McClellan; City Treasurer, Peter D. Vroom; Collector of City Revenue, John B. Haight; Comptroller, J. S. Bardenbergh; Street Commissioner, John D. Nolan; Overseer of the Poor, Wm. Whitley; City Weigher and Measurer, Joseph McManus; Sealer of Weights and Measures, William H. Smith; Superintendent of Ferries and Wharves, Joseph H. Rommels; Inspector and Measurer of Lumber, Peter Gordon; City Physicians, Dr. Edward Olcott, Jr., and Dr. Theodore F. Morris; Members of the Board of education, David Gould, John H. Lyon, Thomas T. Lacy, Christopher D. Mills, Francis Robinson, and Andrew Clancey. Alderman Patrick Jordon was temporarily appointed to act as Chief of Police until an election takes place to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief of Police Reilly. An unsuccessful attempt was made to elect a City Printer. JOHN H. LYON of the *Daily Standard*, and WM. DAVIDSON of the *Chronicle*, were nominated, and six ballots were had, resulting in a tie on the last, and further balloting was dispensed with.

The Red River Battles.

The Springfield Republican publishes a private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, La., shortly after Gen. Banks' battles. The writer says:

"Gen. Banks was advancing with the confidence that he had only to advance, and advanced faster than the rebels retreated. Seeing our exposed position, they brought on an engagement near Mansfield, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery which were irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden that all were panic-stricken; the horses were cut from the wagons, and artillery and infantry precipitately fled to the rear. Then the cavalry became engaged, but only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses and fled. Then the Thirteenth Army Corps was ordered up, a brigade at a time. Thus this corps was fearfully mowed, losing some sixteen or eighteen hundred men, and those who did escape, were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for the plunder in the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time. I have talked with many of the Thirteenth Corps who were taken prisoners, and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The Thirteenth is now almost without arms. It was commanded by Gen. Ransom and four brigade commanders. Gen. Ransom was wounded by a ball passing through his leg above the knee, and three of the brigade commanders were killed. The remaining one, Col. [illegible], is now in command of the corps. Gen. Banks is universally condemned by officers and men. The few rebel prisoners we have are very jubilant and say, "Well, Gen. Banks has been the best commissary we have ever had in this department, since he has been in command. We could not get anything from Butler." The next morning after the second day's fight, our exhausted and slightly wounded men, who were too much worn out to get off the field that night, on waking up and finding no one about made up their minds that our army had advanced and so went forward. After going two or three miles they came upon our captured train and many other wagons. This confused them, but on they went, and after they had passed the train and were within a short distance of Pleasant Hill, they were fired upon by rebel pickets. They then knew their condition and retraced their steps. Thus both armies were running from each other. We lost from twenty to thirty pieces of artillery and some five thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The army gives Gen. A. J. Smith great credit for his conduct, and say if it had not been for him all would have been lost. The army seem to be expecting an attack; they have been in line of battle to-day."

Fearful Catastrophe in Chatham-square.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH—A POLICEMAN AND TWO WATCHMEN BADLY INJURED.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the junction of Dover-street and Chatham-square. The fire was first discovered in the apartments of John Sullivan, on the third floor of premises No. 218 Chatham-square. Five persons perished in the flames, viz.: Wm. Henning, aged 23 years; Mary Henning, aged 25 years; Wm. Henning, Jr., aged 4 years; Mary Henning, aged 2 years, and Chas. Henning, aged 15 months.

The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Fire-Marshal Baker is engaged in making an examination.

The fire was first discovered in the apartments of John Sullivans, at the number named, thence extended throughout the entire building.

The police and firemen are entitled to great credit for the promptness with which they rendered assistance and put out the fire. When the flames were discovered the entire family were asleep, and it is due to the firemen and police to say that through their efforts the fire was quenched. The damages to the building and furniture will amount to about $10,000; it is said to be fully insured. Mr. Baker will make a report to-day as to the cause of the fire.

Health of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the readable columns of your paper, which are ever opened for the public good, an article on the sanitary condition of our City and the progress of typhoid fever in our midst. Having had considerable experience in fevers, I think they result more from a proper want of cleanliness and proper ventilation than from the condition of the streets. Fevers are produced from the pores of the skin being closed, and if daily ablutions in cold water were indulged in, and a proper degree of care taken not to imbibe the poisonous liquors retailed from the corner groceries, and allow the fresh air of Heaven to enter apartments which the poisoned atmosphere of numbers have exhausted the oxygen, I have no doubt that the fevers would soon depart, having nothing to feed on.

The ignorance of man, as regards the greatest blessing that can be conferred on man, health, is doubtless the cause of their suffering from diseases that the early settlers were free from.

W. H. DRAPER, M. D.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is now a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, [illegible] from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Armed to the Teeth

Is a very common expression. But we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate; this can only be done by keeping yourself always supplied, convenient for use, with a bottle of that renowned and inimitable delight of every lady's or gentleman's toilet, the "Fragrant Sozodont;" by cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by Hall & Ruckel, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York; 75 cents per bottle.

Cough! Cough! Cough!—Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained? Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO, No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-[illegible], and by druggists generally.

The Public Reception Tendered will now take place as

ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED.

The million praises of this kind refers solely to

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ST. DOMINGO BITTERS,

DEPOT NO. 24 DEY ST., NEW-YORK.

They did not refer to the

RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,

which is manufactured from pure West India coffee, at No. 390 Fulton and No. 41 Dey st., New-York.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

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Three doors below Broome-st.

Every Mother Who Regards the Life and Health of her child should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

High Art

is as easily recognized

IN FASHIONS FOR THE HEAD,

as in painting or sculpture, and at

GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway,

will be found the most superb and elegant specimens of taste in every department of the hat trade that has been [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS AND SOFT HATS

SUMPTUOUS, DASHING AND TASTEFUL STYLES

CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND INFANTS'

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GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Removal.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

have removed from No. 202 Broadway, to

NO. 21 PARK-ROW,

Opposite the Astor House.

Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, exclusively composed of this class of goods.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

P. S.—The initial "S" is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

The London Club Coffee.

The superiority of this standard coffee is now established. It is easily distinguished from all others by its peculiar fragrance, strength and flavor. Therefore, if you want an article every way reliable, ask your grocer for the LONDON CLUB COFFEE. Put up only at No. 45 Cortlandt-st.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent,

DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by

J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Dandruff can be killed by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and so can irritation of the scalp.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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Ladies' Gaiters.—A pretty foot needs a pretty encasing, and CANTRELL'S Gaiters, manufactured expressly for Spring wear, cannot fail to attract, owing to their elegance and excellence, the attention of those who understand this necessity. We advise all our lady readers to visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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Dr. Heine has removed to No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MARRIED.

Cabonne—Shalvey.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1863, by Rev. James Millet, Rector of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, John A. Cabonne, of Fredericksburgh, Va., to Miss Mary Ann Shalvey, of New-York City.

DIED.

Auchincloss.—On Sunday, May 1, of scarlet fever, Edwin Chilton Auchincloss, only child of John T. and Georgiana Auchincloss, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Arrowsmith.—On Sunday, May 1, Wm. G. Arrowsmith, son of Benj. S. Arrowsmith, aged 21 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, 10th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Allen.—At his residence, in Chelsea, Mass., on Sunday morning, May 1, George Allen, Jr., the efficient and highly esteemed principal of Hancock School, Boston, and son of the Rev. Geo. Allen.

Bissell.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, May 1, Fanny M., wife of Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, and daughter of the late Rensselaer Havens, of New-York, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, in Norwalk, without further notice.

Blanchard.—On Saturday, April 30, Hyppolite Blanchard.

His friends and those of the family are invited to at[illegible]

[illegible]

Christian soldier and friend. Due notice of funeral hereafter.

Graham.—On Sunday, May 1, Robert Montrose, infant son of William and Fanny Graham, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) May 3, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 East 14th-st.

Knight.—At North Haverstraw, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, after a short but painful illness, Jane, wife of William Knight, aged 44 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Monday, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ California and Buffalo papers please copy.

Patterson.—On Saturday, April 30, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Schmidt, Helena Bache, relict of the late Samuel Patterson, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Passmore.—On Saturday, April 30, Carlos Eduardo, adopted son of Dr. E. C. Passmore, of this City, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Robinson.—On Saturday, April 30, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Blair, Mount Pleasant, near Hackensack, N. J.

Sprunt.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, Thomas Sprunt, of Perth, Scotland, aged 60 years.

☞ Scotland papers please copy.

Sly.—At Newburgh, on Sunday, May 1, Mrs. Catharine Sly, in the 73d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 49 High-st., Newburgh.

☞ Richmond and Memphis papers please copy.

Shearman.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, Eliza Shearman, aged 77 years.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 74 West 20th-st., on Wednesday morning, to Washington, D. C., for interment.

Teets.—On Monday, May 2, of diphtheria, William Franklin, youngest son of Stephen and Elizabeth Teets, aged 3 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 617 8th av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

☞ Monroe, Wis., papers please copy.

Weston.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, May 1, Emma, infant daughter of Theodore and the late Sarah C. Weston.

Welles.—On Monday, May 2, Elizabeth, infant daughter of B. S. Welles, aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Williams.—On Sunday, May 1, after a short illness Mr. E. D. Williams, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 West 43d-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hartford papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—May 2, 1864.

49, 36, 72, 4, 5, 53, 66, 74, 29, 58, 10, 1, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—May 2, 1864.

24, 2, 53, 32, 3, 39, 30, 48, 47, 76, 31, 36, 22, 21.

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EXTRA CLASS 209—May 2, 1864.

62, 69, 75, 12, 19, 49, 68, 7, 26, 28, 56, 70, 53.

CLASS 210—May 2, 1864.

34, 10, 25, 30, 35, 17, 66, 5, 23, 62, 39, 65, 2, 22.

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LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

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Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.

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And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

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RHEUMATIC PAINS.

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DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,

STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it [illegible]

[illegible] IN DYSPEPSIA [illegible]

Both diseases [illegible] secretion [illegible] Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

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My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.

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100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,

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SETS OF CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS AT $25.

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HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints. Prices 25c., 50c. and 75c. a bottle.

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CABINET FURNITURE.

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DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

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From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

DEAFNESS CURED.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ears as a brother practitioner [illegible]

[illegible] Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by the infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefit of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve had been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to cases affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

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By the Author of

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AND

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR.

Nearly ready, and will be published very soon,

SEVEN STORIES,

WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC.

Same size and price with My Farm.

As the demand for this Book will be very large, Booksellers, &c., will please send their orders as soon as possible.

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AS REVISED AND CORRECTED BY MADISON AND HAMILTON.

Is just published, an entirely new edition of the Federalist, printed from the texts revised and corrected by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton. Including also the Continentalist, and other papers by Hamilton. Edited, with an historical notice of the formation of the Constitution, and of the origin and authorship of the respective numbers of the Federalist, by John C. Hamilton, Author of the "History of the Republic of the United States," and Editor for Congress of "The Works of Hamilton." In 1 vol. 8vo.

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NEW EDITION.

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The seventh volume, embracing the periods of the administration of John Adams and part of that of Jefferson, is of at this time much interest, as a development by Hamilton of the origin of the existing Rebellion, with monitory suggestions for its prevention. It closes with the death of Hamilton.

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A Treatise on the Law of Dower, embracing the Common Law and the Statutory Provisions and Judicial Decisions of England and the several United States upon that subject. By Charles H. Scribner, Attorney at Law. In two vols. 8vo. Vol. I. [illegible]

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A Treatise on the Preparation, Organization, Employments, Government and Authorities of Schools. By James Pyle Wickersham, A. M., Principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville. 12mo. $1 25.

From the Literary Gazette.

No one can read a page of the volume without receiving the impression that it is the offspring of earnest devotion to the highest interests of Education, viewed as [illegible] based upon the observation of facts and the apprehension of principles. Its perusal by teachers, school officers and parents will effect a great deal of good, and the author should by all means give us the additional volumes which he intimates are in preparation. He has entered upon a good field in the department of literature, and he is admirably calculated to fill it.

V.

MAYHEW'S HORSE MANAGEMENT.

The Illustrated Horse Management, containing descriptive remarks upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stables; likewise a plain account of the situation, nature and value of the various points; together with Comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 engravings from original designs made expressly for this work. By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor," and other works. 1 vol. 8vo.

VI.

MAYHEW'S HORSE DOCTOR.

NEW EDITION.

The Illustrated Horse Doctor; with more than 400 pictorial representations of the various diseases to which the equine race is subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English. By Edw. Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S. 1 vol. 8vo.

From the London Globe.

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down, and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age is that of a man of common sense.

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ODD-FELLOW'S HALL UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.—HERMANCE & LOCKWOOD, having purchased from the late proprietors (Messrs. [illegible] & BROWN) ODD-FELLOW'S HALL RESTAURANT and BILLIARD SALOON, will open the same to the public on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4. The former patrons of this establishment and the friends of the present proprietors are invited to be present on the occasion. Under the new management, it is determined that this Restaurant and Saloon shall be second to none in this City, if lavish expenditure in the outfit and untiring zeal in catering for the appetites, comfort and convenience of its patrons can accomplish the object designed.

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From the age of fifteen to forty-five years, women are, owing to their physical organization, subject to a long train of distressing symptoms which render them unable to enjoy life. These troubles are known by the general name of "FEMALE WEAKNESS"—social position or refinement affords no exemption—and they were deemed incurable until the discovery of

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This medicine has received the sanction of the medical faculty and the public, and it may be relied upon with the

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Elkader, Iowa, March 21, 1864.

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Warsaw, Mo., March 19, 1864.

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New Hampton, Iowa, March, 1864.

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is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

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Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
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Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April 19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	April 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell	May 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Australasian*, will close on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the West Indies.

The mails for Turk Island by the *Saladin*, will close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell* and the *Columbia*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Champion*, will close at 10:30 A. M. to-day, (Tuesday.)

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. 3:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at......5 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, from store No. 88 Water-st., On TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, At 12 o'clock noon,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAD.
[illegible] bales Upland Cotton.
? bales Old Bagging.
CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE.
? packages Sea Island Cotton.
? package Upland Cotton.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.
$3,[illegible] Southern Bank Bills.
FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.
$[illegible] Southern Bank Bills.
ALSO,
$9,140 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
[illegible] Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.

Catalogues of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, at the office of [illegible], No. 110 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
No. 136 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 10½ A. M., the furniture contained in the four-story double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 4th-st., consisting of rosewood sets, [illegible], tapestry and Brussels carpets, [illegible] curtains, [illegible] Lights & Newton piano, seven-octave, vases, tables, several valuable paintings, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, washstands, mattresses, pillows, feather beds and bed covering. Also, the usual variety of crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues before the sale at our office, No. 136 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FOURTH STREETS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.

CARROLL-PLACE (BLEECKER-ST.)—The handsome four-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 10 Carroll-place, [illegible] Thompson and Laurens sts. [illegible] 22.6 by 100 feet. Possession May 1, 1864.

FOURTH AND THOMPSON STS.—The valuable lot, with the front and rear buildings thereon, southeast corner of 4th and Thompson sts. Lot 25 by 80 feet. Part of the property is rented until May, 1866, at about one thousand one hundred dollars.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The [illegible] paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 12 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best [illegible] water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER H. WHITE, at No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JARVIS BRUSH and GEO. IRELAND, executors:

[illegible] shares Howe Manufacturing Co., Conn.......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co.......25 each.
[illegible] shares Stockton Co.......[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Hopkins Manufacturing Co.......25 each.
[illegible] shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.......50 each.
3 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co.......100 each.
[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Ins. Co.......40 each.
[illegible] shares Third-Avenue R. R. Co.......100 each.
[illegible] shares Jackson Iron Co., Mich. (Lake Superior).......100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE WASHINGTON-ST. STORES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Executor of [illegible], deceased, the following described property, viz.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 2 three-story and attic brick houses and lots situate on the east side of Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., and known as Nos. [illegible] and 10? Washington-st. The premises now rent for [illegible].

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. [illegible] Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORT WASHINGTON AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a plot of land on west side of the Kingsbridge Road, at 186th-st., containing about 4½ acres, together with the two-story frame house thereon. Also, three plots on west side of the Kingsbridge Road, between the above-mentioned plot and 18?d-st.; one of these plots has a two-story frame house thereon, and one a [illegible] frame house and stable. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May ?, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. An opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 607 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRUMP, 22d and Callowhill sts.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in good order, removed for convenience of sale. GEORGE COOK will sell at store No. 211 Broadway, on THIS DAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of furniture, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, in brocatel, reps and haircloth; library suites, bookcases, tables, couches and extension dining tables; buffets; chamber suites in rosewood and black walnut, &c., &c.

By JOSEPH [illegible], Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 44 Nassau-st., between Washington and Adams sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and marble-top chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, extension table, beds and mattresses, fine engravings, [illegible], glass and kitchen furniture. Catalogues [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] WILL SELL [illegible] WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, in [illegible] No. [illegible] Liberty-st., near Broadway, a pair of splendid black horses, [illegible] tails and manes, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, good steady travelers; sold only for want of use. They can be seen at the stable of C. Lawrence, [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., until day of sale.

ALL IMPORTANT SURGICAL CASES, also piles, fistula, strictures, stone in the bladder, &c., deformities of eyes, nose and face, successfully treated by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 601 Broadway, N. Y.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. [illegible], No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence, No. 50 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., a large and varied assortment of first-class

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
made by the best
FOREIGN AND HOME MANUFACTURERS,
embracing the names of
ROUX, BOUDOUINE, ROCHEFORT,
and others.

Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, handsomely carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin damask and plush; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, Axminster and Brussels carpeting, rich lace curtains, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, French china services, &c., &c., all in perfect order.

A. R. CREWS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, ETC.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the whole of the elegant and superior household furniture contained in said dwelling-house, consisting in part of extra large French plate mirrors, parlor suites in green broadcloth, sofas, chairs, lounges, marble-top tables and bureaus, secretary bed, Plympton pattern, a very superior slate-bed billiard table, superior carpets, oil-cloths, bed-room furniture, china, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above sale is worthy the special attention of all who want good substantial first-class furniture.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues will be ready the afternoon previous.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 207 MERCER-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

MERCER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick front house on front of lot, and four-story brick building on rear of same, west side, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

$5,000 can remain on mortgage or be paid off.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 6?? Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones streets, genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman removing from the City, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and maroon brocatel, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood centre and side table, elegant carved black walnut buffet and extension table, dining-room suite in reps, curtains, &c., &c., black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets, French china dinner and tea set, toilet crockery, &c., &c.; also rosewood 7-octave piano by one of our best City makers, of very superior tone and finish; also a very fine rosewood full size inlaid billiard table, with all the appurtenances complete, in perfect order; also fine mahogany bagatelle board.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 74 Union-place, 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt parlor suites, in blue silk reps embroidered; carved rosewood etageres, secretaries, buhl cabinets, tables and secretaries; rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; very elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich console tables, elegant walnut dining room suite, in green reps; fine marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, rich reps and lace curtains, walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, walnut library furniture, large hall mirror, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, oak cottage suites, elegant gilt chandeliers and fixtures, crockery and glass-ware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A general assortment of household furniture, removed from a gentleman's country seat in New-Jersey, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, black walnut and oak library and dining-room do., brocatel and lace window curtains, pier mirrors, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, velvet, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, stair carpets, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, oak marble-top buffet, secretary bookcases, French china dinner and tea sets, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tete and chairs, crockery, china and glassware. Also a large quantity of kitchen utensils, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, four round corners, finished back, a very superior tone, made by Gale, of this City; also a double-barrel gun, Joseph Manton, maker; made to order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub-brushes, large, small and medium buttons, fine combs, mess pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, forks, can openers.

List at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 West 38th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made by Betts, all in good order, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in green figured brocatel, elegant rosewood mirror, etageres, lace window curtains, elegant extension dining table, bronze chandeliers, painted and enameled cottage suites, mahogany bookcases, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, feather beds, mahogany marble-top washstands, china, crockery and glass ware, &c.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE HOUSE,
EXTRA LOT AND STABLE,
FOR SALE on 34th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av.
PRICE $100,000.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, IN THE wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 3,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber tract in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND, situated on Fairmount-av., South Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., near the late residence of Dr. Gadman; it is 75 feet front, and 170 feet deep, and is covered with all kinds of fruit trees of the most choice kinds, now in their third bearing-year; it has the most extended view of the whole surrounding country; first-class residences all around it; and, altogether, cannot be surpassed. Also, several other building plots on the same avenue. Inquire of L. D. LANDIME, No. 221 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, on Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, third house east of New-York-av., with 16 lots of ground, and brick stable. The house is of Philadelphia brick, with stone architraves to doors and windows. Has all the modern improvements. Contains 16 rooms and a large and elegant music room and picture gallery. The grounds are tastefully arranged with the choicest shrubbery, and fruit in great variety and abundance. Inquire on the premises, or of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE AND commodious house, No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Vanvorst-square, Jersey City; it has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, bath and closet; ventilators to all sleeping apartments, gas in every room, splendid parlor chandeliers, double piazza in rear; built in the most substantial manner, and will be sold for the low price of $8,000, and cannot be duplicated for less than $10,000. Inquire of L. D. LANDIME, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL—One of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazzas; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas-house, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from *Chambers-st.* and five minutes from depot. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 234 Water-st. D. B. COX.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. J., A well-built house with all the modern conveniences; five minutes' walk from the North Orange depot, on [illegible], a good stable on the premises; the house is in [illegible] order; part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, 70 MILES FROM the city, a beautiful little farm of 45 acres, extending to the water; choice land, abundance of fruits and berries; finest of views of river and mountain scenery, with dwelling, barn, &c., in immediate vicinity of the elegant mansion of John Hooper, Esq., of Broadway, New-York. Daily access to New-York by steamboat and cars. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A NEW HOUSE AND BARN, situated on high ground, and two acres of land finely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. Nine miles (35 minutes) from New-York via Erie Railroad, with ten trains a day each way. Price, $6,000. C. BLACKISTON, No. 263 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 8 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars, inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—850 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st.; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvements; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.

Second—A farm two miles from the village of Fort Edward, 148 acres; house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.

Third—A farm 2½ miles from the village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; a good farm-house, barn and outbuildings. Price $7,000.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm-house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.

Fifth—The island lying opposite the village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island; about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.

The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from New-York, two-story and attic, 14 rooms, double piazza, modern improvements, hot and cold water, fountain in front, hydrant in the garden, carriage-house and stable, bath-room, water-closet, marble washstand, six fire-places with marble mantels and grates, kitchen range, laundry, pantries, store-rooms, &c.; a variety of young fruit, with two and a half or ten acres, as purchasers may require. Trains leave Jersey City at 9:15, 2:15, 4:23 and 5:20. Stop at North Englewood.

N. FLANNELLY.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., A PARTIALLY furnished cottage house, situated on Passaic Heights; lot 92x200; grounds prettily laid out, with terraced front, flower beds, &c., garden, for the Summer, made, and a choice variety of young fruit trees planted. The house is new, and built in the best manner, containing 10 rooms; location and accessibility unsurpassed; but five minutes' walk from depot; trains leave almost hourly from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st. Possession immediately. Price, with furniture, $4,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply to

C. H. TRUMBULL, No. 174 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, two miles from Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of 120 acres of good land, with 1,000 apple and pear trees, just coming into bearing. The soil is very productive. The house is 50x38 feet, with wing 20 feet square. This farm is located at the head of the Bronx and Saw-Mill River Valleys, and for beauty and extent of views is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. The farm has a southerly and westerly slope, and is well watered. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey; 8 good farms; 4 of them not to be excelled within the State; located within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot; these farms are from 60 acres up to 200 acres; good large house and outbuildings; worthy the attention of those who are in want of good farms; also, house and lots, building sites, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AT ATlantic City, N. J. This popular hotel, situated on Pennsylvania-av., with the furniture, will be sold on accommodating terms; the house is well arranged, abounds with every convenience and comfort, and altogether is one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the shore, and affords a splendid opportunity for an enterprising man to make money. Apply to

B. F. GLENN, No. 138 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a large brick mansion, water throughout, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y., or of A. J. ROE, No. 33 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE town of East Chester, near the Mount Vernon depots of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, 14 miles from the City, consisting of 70 acres of land, 14 acres in wood, balance under cultivation; 400 fruit trees, house, barns, &c. Neighborhood very good; churches, schools, stores, &c., convenient. Price $28,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 226 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN.—An elegant house and 230 acres, splendidly furnished and beautifully situated, directly on Schooley's Mountain; house 50x75 feet, three stories; contains 19 rooms, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, stables, all in best of order; possession June 1, 1864. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—IN the centre of the village, five minutes' walk from the depot, a desirable country residence, barn and two acres of land, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., well advanced; excellent well of water; place in good order; price $4,000. Apply to S. C. LYNES, Jr., Comptroller's office, New-York, or to MOSES G. BETTS, Fairfield.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 100 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

H. MEIGS, Jr., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with eight acres of choice land, beautifully situated within 14 miles of the City by railroad. The house and out-buildings are large and in good order. It contains more fruit of different kinds than any residence within the same distance. Price, only $16,000.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-story frame house 32 by 37, with a large observatory and veranda on two sides, situated on an eminence just outside and overlooking the Village of Catskill, commanding a magnificent view of Catskill Mountain, Hudson River. Apply to E. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Sycamore-st., and 85 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ¾ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 6 WEST 39th-st., 150 feet west of 5th-av., together with the furniture contained therein. Full lot. Brown-stone front; in perfect order and complete in all particulars. For further information, apply to the owner, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 36 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. S. LITTELL & CO., No. 214 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing between three and four acres, divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. *House modern built and contains 10 rooms. Apply to I. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house and about two acres of land, finely located, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The house is filled in with brick, heated by water furnace; has stable, &c.; fine view and very healthy location. Apply at No. 158 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT YONKERS—House and grounds, good location and view, 12 rooms, gas throughout; five minutes from depot; shade, shrubbery, &c., in good order. Address ROOM No. 3, No. 59 William-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 260 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.; lot 17x100 feet; price $7,500. Inquire of L. E. THOMAS, No. 36 Pine-st., 3d floor.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 496) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

AT ALTONA, MORRISANIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome and comfortable brick house, with ten and a half lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access. Price $4,500. Apply to P. ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of land highly improved—dwelling and new outbuildings; 1,000 grafted apple trees, all in bearing; pears, plums, peaches, grapes, &c., in abundance; three miles from Paterson, N. J. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, No. 92 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—NICE PLACE OF 4 OR 10 ACRES, fine fruits, best of water, good buildings, very accessible to the City, good society, and church. Price $5,500. D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND 7TH-AV.—Parcels of lots, in the immediate vicinity of the above parks, for sale, at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, large stable, 5 acres of land, situated on west bank of Lake Mohegan, 4 miles east of Peekskill; price $4,000. Apply to S. INGERSOLL, No. 46 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Orange Mountain; house and stable both built of stone; price $35,000. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 65 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORner of 5th-av. and 129th-st., 75 feet on the avenue; ready for immediate improvement. Address P., Box No. 430 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHed cottage in the country, 13 miles from New-York, on the East River; half a mile from depot; is one of the most desirable river places within 40 miles of the City. The cottage has parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; a stable, gardener's house, horse, carriage, cart, harness, cow, boat and a good garden with plenty of fruit. Rent $800. Those hiring it will have to keep the present gardener at $300 per year. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A beautiful country seat, the property of the estate of David Sands, directly on the river bank. House contains about 20 rooms, well furnished; grounds ample and stocked with every variety of fruit; outbuildings all complete. Apply to

WM. F. WARING,
Office Security Life Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or
L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE City of Bridgeport, Conn., the house is located on Golden Hill, is in perfect order, has water and gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, and is a first-class house in every respect; is furnished elegantly; will be rented for six months, or one or more years. For particulars inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 74 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE Neck, 23 miles from New-York, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Mamaroneck Depot. There are about three acres of ground, good kitchen garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; stable, chicken-house and outbuildings. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 28 Centre-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 150 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 63 EAST River-st., Newark, N. J., with more than two acres of land, a large grapevine arbor, barn, &c. The house has been repaired and painted recently. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. PARK, at No. [illegible] South Market-st., adjoining the above premises.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, IN HAMILTON Park, several new houses, ready for occupancy May 15; containing gas and all modern conveniences; 250 feet apart, beautifully situated; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes' walk of Ferry. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—For the Summer—located near Warburton-av., with fine views, near the river, where there is good bathing, boating, &c. Rent, $200 per month. Stable can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1½ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; situation elevated, healthy, commanding. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Eaglewood, Perth Amboy. D. H. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT, IN Hastings upon Hudson, from 1st of May, for the Summer or longer. Apply to Ticket Agent depot, or address Box No. 3 Hastings Post-office.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I.—FOR the Summer, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to D. T. KISSAM.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO COMmodious houses fronting the river. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 35 PRINCE-ST., WILL BE put in complete order for a boarding-house, or altered for business purposes. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 35 Maiden-lane, or to J. MASON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806 NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., A GOOD HOUSE with one acre of land and convenient stable, one mile south of the railroad depot. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 8 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—IN the country, in some healthy mountainous region, within four hours' ride of the City. Address L. W. F., Box No. 3,554 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF house for a small family without children, between 2d and 7th avs., and from 4th to 23d sts. Answer Box No. 2,109 Post-office New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER or matron by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the duties in every department in a first-class family; understands good English cooking, bread, cake and pastry; is fully competent to do, as well as direct others; has ten years' reference, and refers to the first family in the City. Can be seen for this week at No. 143 West 46th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL thoroughly efficient first-class servants, cooks, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and laundresses, with first-class references to Brooklyn ladies, and suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND INTELLIGENT girl, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or would go in the same capacity with a party to the country; is willing to take hold of part of the washing; is fond of children. Address M. SMITH, Station D, Bible House, for two days. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a young American widow lady, who is conversant with all that pertains to housekeeping; she will do her utmost to please, in country or City; highest references given. Address Mrs. A. F., Box No. 112 *Times* Office for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the light work of a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 80 Meadow-st., Hoboken, between 1st and 2d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good City reference from her place; would go to the country for the Summer; call at No. 126 East 23d-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; can dress hair; would be willing to take care of children, *travel with a family to California, or to Europe; good City reference; can be seen this week at No. 6 Bank-st.*

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A STEADY, respectable Protestant woman, as good cook; will assist in the washing; has good City reference; is fully competent, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a good idea of dressmaking; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 100 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with good City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies. Wages $12. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a private family; can be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. City reference given if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 29th-st. Ring the lower bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking it from birth, or would bring it up by hand; is good in sickness; is a good seamstress; reference given. Can be seen at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman with the highest references, in City or country; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 149 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 Waverley-place, northwest corner of Green-st. and Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and assist with the fine washing and sewing, or chambermaid; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 39 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 6th-av., three doors from 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer, or cook, in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 109 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 736 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent, middle-aged Scotch woman, as housekeeper or plain sewer, and take charge of children; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; is a first-rate baker; understands milk and butter; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Can trim in most fashionable style; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid in a private family, or would mind children. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; has good City reference; is a seamstress. Call at No. 213 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is a good plain cook and a good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing, if required; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; City reference. Address No. 216 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress, in the City or country; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference; wages $9. Call at No. 190 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as children's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 98 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL DISposed woman, with good references, in City or country, as down stairs servant, or for general housework; is a good cook and laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; one who has got the best City reference can be seen for two days at No. 239 2d-av., third story, back room.

WANTED—A WHEELER-WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families to go out by the day; can cut, baste, buttonhole family clothing. Send note per English seamstress, No. 288 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at, or address, for two days, M. McD., No. 161 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who is a first-class cook, washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands all its branches; best City and country references. Can be seen until suited, at No. 63 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; has six years City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 170 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family; best of reference. Call at No. 25 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a house to take care of for the Summer, or to sew out by the week or month. Can be seen at or address M. J., No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to travel to Europe to wait upon a lady or take care of children. Can be seen all this week at her last employer's, No. 30 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable German girl, who would like to travel; has the highest references from last employer. Apply at No. 200 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; best City references can be given. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOman and her son, a gentleman's house to care for the Summer. The best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at 118 West 37th-st. Room 10, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a clean, tidy girl; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid; has the best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 130 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a young woman; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., one door from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for 15 years. Can be seen at No. 86 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear. Good references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as waitress; understands her business; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 205 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A FEW DAYS IN THE WEEK TO DO family sewing and repairing, and dressmaking, permanent, if suited by a Protestant person; has the very best of reference. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 37 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; City references. Apply on Wednesday, No. 330 West 36th-st.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL* as waitress, or as waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 137 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Call at 130 West 19th-st., off 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 West 21st-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained at short notice a German governess, who speaks French and English; also, Protestant and Catholic housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, select servants of all work, and girls lately landed; also, male help.

SERVANTS WANT PLACES—PROTESTANT and Catholic; cooks, nurses, waitresses, housework girls, &c., in country and City. SANDERS, No. 330 6th-av., corner 24th-st. Wanted, men as farmers and gardeners.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL WHO WANT CAPABLE COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, small girls, or girls lately landed, are immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND gardener, a situation by a Protestant man, with wife, no children, who understands his business in all its branches, having eighteen years' experience as foreman; understands the management of horses and dairy stock; fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; can produce the best of testimonials, having seven years' reference from his last employers, if needed; the wife as cook or chambermaid. Address W. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF London, England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference from his last employers; no objections to City or country. Address C. T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations in the country—the man as coachman, and the woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; both have excellent reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 136 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of small incumbrance; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; can give the best of reference; none need apply but those who are willing to give steady employment. Address C. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years of age, a short distance in the country, on the Harlem side; is capable of taking care of a few cows and a horse; has good City reference from last employer. Address M. McD., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. Call or address CHAFFERT, No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, assistant or clerk. Book or stationery business preferred. Any honorable position accepted. Reference, last employers. Address, stating place of business, ADAMS, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY ABOUT 16 years of age, a short distance in the country, on Harlem side; is capable of caring a few cows and a horse. Address in letter M. McD., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a competent single man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, as to capability and good conduct. Can be seen at the City Market, No. 936 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; has the best of reference. Address for two days P. McD., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young single man, who has had several years' experience, and with the best of reference; no objections to go into the country. Address L. G., Box No. 213 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS GARDENer, by a young man who understands thoroughly his business in all its branches. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman and plain gardener; perfectly understands his business; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 136 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 136 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man in a private family, having satisfactory reference; country situation preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN coachman, of a good size, who has great experience in taking care of horses and driving. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber, single man, as coachman, [illegible] willing to make himself generally useful; either in city or country; good reference. Apply at the Institute, 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. Address F. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PENMAN, (NOT A book-keeper,) a situation. Address Y., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COACHMAN, A situation; good references. Address for [illegible] days, A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHMAN, who understands his business, and will attend faithfully to it, is wanted in a country place on the North River, for five or six months; he must be civil and obliging, neat in his dress and person, and willing to assist the gardener if required. Apply, with references, at No. 68 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 7½ o'clock Tuesday evening.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, HONEST AMERican young man, of about about 16, in a financial mining office, Broadway; the present compensation no object; terms, about $50. Address E. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, in applicant's writing, with reference and residence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS coachman for a few months to go into the country; must have good habits, willing, good disposition, careful driver, understanding the perfect care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address F., Box No. 3,083, Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER and footman who understands his business well, and can bring good City references; also, a boy from 14 to 16 years old to assist in doing the work in the house. Apply at No. [illegible], between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A STEADY woman as cook; one who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and can furnish good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 20 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age, in a bookstore. One who can write a plain hand and spell and cipher correctly. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, &c., A. MAZE, No. 227 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, FRENCH, GERman or English. She must understand hairdressing and dressmaking, and be willing to remain in the country until November. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 16 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER—AN EXPERIENCED man, who thoroughly understands his profession, to take the entire charge of the place, grapery, green-house, fruit, &c. Apply to J. BUCHANAN, florist, No. 6 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS A GOOD plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; one willing to go a short distance in the country for the season. Apply at No. 11 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS vegetable gardening; can milk and do farm work generally, to go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 393 Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a small, private family; best of references required. Call at No. 212 Lexington-av., between 33th and 34th sts.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR ENGLISH NURSE, to go to Boston, to take charge of a child 2 years old. Must be a good seamstress, and well recommended. Call at No. 74 East 14th-st., from 12 to 2, and 7 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A COOK, TO ASSIST WITH THE washing; also, a chambermaid; German or English women preferred. Apply at No. 158 East 28th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, WHO can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 45 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART, ACTIVE BOYS ABOUT 16 years old, in a wholesale fancy goods house. Apply, with reference, at No. 39 Vesey-st., upstairs.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents. Address Box No. 2,062 Post-office. Salary, $100 to $125 per annum.

WANTED—A FARMER, A MARRIED MAN with few or no incumbrances. Apply at No. 224 Front-st., New-York, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, at No. 38 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED IN A PROBATE OFFICE.—Applicants must understand stating accounts; be neat, rapid and accurate copyists; have a talent for orderly arrangement, and bring the highest testimonials as to character. Such a one can obtain a good situation by applying to Box No. 3,531 Post-office.

USEFUL MAN WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGlishman, Protestant Irishman, or Scotchman, 18 to 22 years old, would find steady employment at a gentleman's country seat, a few miles from the City, if he have satisfactory testimonials either from abroad or from residents here. Address IMNA, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

TUESDAY, May 3, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE NEW LIGHT-draft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCK; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet 10 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexible nature, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz., the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them in occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.
Just received by steamer Germania,
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
of the above well-known make of
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
In desirable colors.
PLAIN BACKS, $1 a pair.
EMBROIDERED BACKS, $1 10 a pair.
ONE PRICE ONLY!! RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., cor. LAURENS

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY, May 2, 1864.
All the Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' STRAW! HAIR and CACTUS BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
Also, Boys' and Infants' HATS and CAPS!
BONNET RIBBONS,
EVERY COLOR, SHADE and WIDTH!!
Also, PLAID RIBBONS!
MILLINERY SILKS!
PLAID SILK VELVETS!
MILLINERY LACES!
NEW STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS!
STRAW, BUGLE and BEAD ORNAMENTS!
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES!!
FROM AUCTION, BARGAINS in EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 60 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELINGS, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINENS,
STAIR LINENS, FLOOR LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
&c., &c., of the best makes, in great variety. Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PAYTON & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
Challies, Crepe de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Bareges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN, AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Latest Paris designs, a full assortment,
AT OLD PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
FOR THIS WEEK.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, from $1 up.
ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, from $1 25 up.
ALSO,
REAL LYONS TAFFETAS, (for Mantillas) from $4 50, upward.
RICH GROS GRAIN SILKS, without lustre, from $2 50, upward.
TAFFETAS DE LYON—very rich and heavy, from $3, upward.
ALSO,
STRIPED AND PLAID FOULARDS, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
ALSO,
PLAIN SILKS, (from auction,) at 10s to 12s.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, at 7s. and 8s.
CHENE SILKS, (just received,) at 12s.
Ladies will find the present week the very best time to purchase, as silk goods will be much higher before another month.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation, 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine BONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!!
Examine our FLOWERS!!!
We cut lengths cheaper than Down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call, EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 60 ALLEN STS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH
Has just received an elegant assortment of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SCARFS, and SACQUES.
BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS in
GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
WHITE CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS, for OPERA and RECEPTION.
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
Something Entirely New, at
No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above [illegible]-st.

NOTICE, NOTIS, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues gratis to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure, effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (89th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Et. Unis, German des Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 12, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 14, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 27, 1864.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st.; $140 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses, one pair bay-browns, both 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind, fine stylish drivers; one bay single horse, 8 years old, sound and kind, fine saddler and kind in harness; also, two nine-passenger stage coaches. To be seen at stables, corner 37th-st. and Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE—CARRIAGES OF every description, phaetons, top and no-top buggies, of pleasure and level box pattern; new and second-hand rockaways, light two-seat park and jump-seat wagons, also, light six-seat coaches, harness, &c., by OSGOOD & COOKE, No. 25 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BLACK horses, long tails and manes, 16 hands high, good steady goers; sold for want of use; price $1,200. They can be seen at the stable of C. LAWRENCE, 15th-st., near 5th-av., until Wednesday morning, when if not sold they will be offered at auction by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their new store in Liberty-st., at — o'clock. Apply to WILLIAM, at the stable.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—FROM WESTERN New-York; bright and handsome. Trade and families supplied by
E. G. SHEPPARD,
No. 2 Bowling-green,
or SHEPPARD, SEWARD & CO.,
No. 214 Pearl-st., N. Y.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the undersigned to form an incorporated company, under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, that is to say, to make insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; and that the principal office for the transaction of the business of said company will be located in the City of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York this twenty-ninth day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN E. MARTIN,
JOHN E. HAYWARD,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
JAMES W. TRASK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
JACOB FINK.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
REFERENCES—Jacob Campbell, Esq., President Pacific Bank; John Parker, Esq., Cashier Phenix Bank; A. Masterton, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank; J. D. Vermilye, Esq., New-York; Sherwood Stirling, Esq., President Bridgeport City Bank; Wm. M. Vermilye, Esq., Banker; H. T. Morgan & Co., Bankers; H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, Bankers; Merriam & Bell, Bankers; John Whitehead, Esq., Vice-President Sun Insurance Co.; A. W. Chapin, Esq., President Massasoit Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; S. C. Harriot, Esq., President Greenwich Insurance Co.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.
STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL Bank of New-York for the month ending May 2, 1864:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,220,600
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	23,000
Average amount of Deposits	861,000

City and County of New-York, ss.: I, John H. Stout, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of May, 1864.
WILLIAM H. BARKER, Notary Public.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.—STATEMENT of the Sixth National Bank, of New-York, Monday morning, May 2, 1864, as required by act of Congress.

Average amount of loans and discounts	$418,237 96
Average amount of specie and legal tenders	228,057 89
Average amount of deposits	702,649 89

I, John W. B. Dobler, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER.
Sworn before me this 2d day of May, 1864.
AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—AN ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE is hereby called in on each share of the stock of the Teal Lake Iron Mining Company, payable on or before the tenth day of June, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York. The Transfer-book will be closed on the 1st proximo. By order of the Board.
J. FRANK BERNARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SINCLAIR & THOMAS.
All claims against the late firm will be paid on presentation to the undersigned, and all debts due the concern will be collected by him. G. M. SINCLAIR.
HOBOKEN, April 30, 1864.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. [illegible] Exchange-place.
SAMUEL J. HARRIOT,
CORTLANDT L. PARKER,
JOSEPH B. HARRIOT.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

HENRY B. REQUA AND CHARLES A. [illegible] are admitted as partners in our firm from this date. L. ROBERTS & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 CHATHAM SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.
THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the business of this Bank will be transacted in the basement until the alterations in the Banking Room are completed. By order of the Treasurer,
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE
FOR FURNITURE.
H. C. HAEGER,
No. 373 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, Adapted to the Southern, Western and foreign markets. Also manufacturers of solid walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil finish. BEAL & HOOPER,
Warerooms Haymarket-square,
Boston, Mass.
Manufactory at Charlestown, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME suite of rosewood in crimson brocatel, consisting of twelve pieces, but little used; also a rosewood etagere table, if applied for immediately, will be sold low; can be seen at No. 6 Perry-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M. for three days.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASE MANUFACTURERS—By use of Gray's Patent Self-Generating Rendering Tank, can avoid all nuisance, secure larger yields, better quality, with less labor, fuel, expenditure or room; no boiler, pump or engineer required; simple, cheap and portable; operating practically in England, France, Russia, Prussia, Belgium and New-York. Circulars or detailed information obtained of C. E. GRAY, Patentee, No. 161 Broadway. LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 77 John-st., New-York, General Agents for New-York and New-Jersey.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigerators, &c., have removed their office and salesroom from No. 260 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

REMOVAL.—OWEN G. WARREN, COUNSELOR-at-law in patent cases, with thirty years' experience, offers his services to inventors and patentees, at his new office, No. 40 Laight-st., north side of St. John's Park. Business can be transacted by correspondence with persons residing at a distance.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND Disbursing Office has been removed from No. 24 Walker-st. to No. 22 St. Mark's-place, on 8th-st.

HAGNER & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors-at-law, have removed their offices from No. 3 Court-st. to No. 5 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATES METROPOLITAN BANK Stock, as follows: No. 1,391, dated July 19, 1862, for 5 shares, and No. [illegible], dated Jan. 5, 1856, for 5 shares. The both in the name of Rev. GEO. F. PRUDDEN. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as new certificates have been applied for. Whoever will leave the originals with E. P. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 45 Pine-st., New-York, will receive a suitable reward.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BOURBON RYE WHEAT
AND MALT WHISKEY.
JOHN F. BOYLE & CO.,
No. 44 Broadway,
Agents for several well-known standard brands of Kentucky and Pennsylvania Distillers, to which the attention of dealers is invited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—FOR SALE, in an adjoining city, an old and well-established FIRE PROOF SAFE business and Factory. The proprietors having made sufficient to retire upon, would dispose of their establishment for its actual value, about $60,000. Apply for one week, before 10 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., of MR. KERSHAW,
At the Astor House, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS TUESDAY, MAY 3,
and EVERY NIGHT at 8,
AND GRAND MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1½.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
from
A two years' aquatic cruise to the seaports of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and the West Indies.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ADDITIONAL ARTISTS.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES.
NEW FEATURES OF INTEREST
HORSEMANSHIP MORE WONDERFUL,
GYMNASTICS MORE THRILLING,
ACROBATICS MORE STARTLING,
AND SPECTACLE MORE BRILLIANT,
calculated even to eclipse the brilliant exploits of last week.
FIRST TIME OF MISS KATE ORMOND,
in her great
ACT OF SINGLE EQUITATION.
First appearance of
Mrs. J. WORLAND,
in her graceful act of accomplished equilibria
ON THE OSCILLATING WIRE.
First appearance of
MADAME CAROLINE,
And the highly educated performing horse
GENERAL SCOTT.
First time of the new Oriental Equestrian Spectacle entitled
THE BIVOUAC AND THE DESERT.
First time of a
NEW PETITE PANTOMINE.
New Feats of thrilling daring by
THE SENOR ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
the renowned River Plate Gaucho.
ORIGINAL ACHIEVEMENTS
by the great Brazilian rider
SENOR A. CARLOS DO CARMO.
THE HOLLANDE BROTHERS
in still more thrilling efforts.
THE TOURNAIRE BROTHERS
in still greater achievements on horseback.
YOUNG CHARLES FISH
in still more astonishing equestrian accomplishments.
THE WONDERFUL CHILD ARTISTE ANNIE,
in more wonderful displays of graceful precocity.
MR. WILLIAM DUVERNA,
in new and astounding physical exercises.
THE WHOLE COMPANY
in a brilliant
EPITOME OF CHEF D'OEUVRES
never previously approached in this City, which justly entitles the performance to be styled
MAMMOTH,
MARVELOUS and
MATCHLESS.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle 50 cents; children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon at 1¼; evening, 7¼.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.
21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
29 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
10 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
9 volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume Voorhies' Annotated Code, 6th edition.
3 volumes Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
5 volumes Laws of New-York.
4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries, 2 books.
1 volume Crary's New-York Practice, Special Proceedings.
1 volume Abbott's Pleadings, Forms under New-York Code.
1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Forms.
1 volume New-York Justice.
The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address E. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—1,000 standard books in half calf at half price. 10,000 magnificent photographic albums at our price. 100,000 works on liquors, wines, steam, &c., at your price. 500,000 engravings, scraps, prints, &c., at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS on board the U. S. Transport *Merrimac*, April 30, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the thorough sea-going qualities and excellent and complete appointments and accommodations of the U. S. steam transport *Merrimac*, and add our belief that but for the detention by rough weather off Hatteras, her present trip from New-Orleans to New-York would have been one of the shortest on record.

Resolved, That to our knowledge of Capt. FREDERICK A. SAMPSON'S qualifications as a first-class Commander, we give our cordial thanks for his watchfulness and constant care in every detail pertaining to the ship, and for his unvarying politeness, courtesy and attention to the comfort of all who were under his care on board.

Resolved, That we testify our full appreciation of the excellence in their respective positions and professions of First Officer, JAMES S. GORDON and Chief Engineer RICHARD LAVARY, and that we tender our warmest thanks to Purser GEORGE H. GREEN, for his unceasing efforts to make every one on board completely "at home," and to Steward J. A. BUSH for his well-served, well-appointed and most excellent table.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald* and *Times*, *Boston Journal* and *Post*.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.
D. C. HOUSTON, Maj. and Chief Eng. Dept. Gulf.
J. LANGDON WARD, Maj. 75th U. S. I. (c.)
GEO. K. DAVIS, Maj. 3d R. I. Cav.
W. E. NYE, Maj. 76th U. S. I. (c.)
MARSHALL S. EWEN, Maj. 160th N. Y. Vols.
GEO. F. HOLLIS, U. S. Navy.
J. G. COOPER, U. S. Navy.
E. W. TUCKER, Capt. [illegible] Mass. Batt.
G. W. BICKER, Capt. 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. S. P. HAM, Capt. [illegible] Maine.
W. G. TOOK, 1st Lieut. 175th N. Y.
J. D. HALEY, 2d Lieut. 1st Me. Battery.
C. A. GLEASON, 1st Lieut. 75th U. S. I. (c.)
W. H. JONES, 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Cav.
CHAS. A. VEDDER, 2d Lieut. 14th N. Y. Arty.
MORRIS WEYLER, 2d Lieut. 77th U. S. I. (c.)
F. A. MORRIS, 2d Lieut. 128th N. Y.
F. READ, Chaplain 176th U. S. I. (c.)
PHILIP RIPLEY.
H. W. PALMER.
W. P. FREEMAN, 1st Lieut. 13th Me.
J. J. THOMAS.
WM. H. SARGENT.
W. B. DENNING, 1st Lieut. 128d N. Y.
C. F. RUSSELL, 1st Lieut. 10th N. Y. Cav.
ISAAC N. LAINE.
J. B. LAMOUREAUX, Lieut. 5th N. Y. Arty.
GEORGE A. FISKE, Jr.,
1st Lieut. 3d Mass. Cav., A. D. C., Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
A special meeting of the members and friends of this Association will be held this TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1864, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to devise means, with the cooperation of the Trustees of Clinton Hall Association, toward extinguishing the debt on the building occupied by this Association. CHARLES H. SWORDS, President.

POWER PRESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association, for election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms in the "Crystal," Grand-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. J. W. EVANS, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Various papers and communications will be presented at this meeting. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

ALL THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS of the City are requested to meet on TUESDAY, May 3, at 8 P. M., at Nos. 60 and 62 East Houston-st., to consult about the present advance of labor. THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual election will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M. R. R. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of FRIDAY, May 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also, in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with branch in Fifty-ninth-street to near Second-avenue; also, in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street; and also in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerks at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, MAY 2, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF DR. WARD'S THRILLING DRAMA,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,
founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characteristic scenery, appropriate costumes, [illegible] and STARTLING EFFECTS.

Pomp, a slave	Mr. C. Taylor
Cudjo, a Runaway	Mr. T. L. Jamieson
Toby, a venerable African	Mr. Hemming
Carl Minnerich, a Dutch lad	Miss Alford
Virginia Villars	Mrs. J. J. Prior

Supported by the entire company.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
Mr. HARRISON, [illegible] and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS
AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
aged 7 and 5 years, and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding, PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and others.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
NEXT WEEK, A MAGNIFICENT SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
and the first appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished young danseuse,
Mlle. ERNESTINE,
FROM THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.

Lessee and Directress	Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager	J. H. Selwyn

This evening, TUESDAY, May 3, 1864,
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
A HANDSOME HUSBAND.
Miss Henrietta Irving, Mrs. Winters, Miss A. Harris, Messrs. Frank Drew and G. H. Clarke.
After which
THE OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
ENTITLED
LOYALINA,
OR
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
AND HIS
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP.
Mrs. John Wood, Miss Walters, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris, Messrs. Frank Drew, W. Davidge, H. Owens, C. T. Parsloe, Jr. &c.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HELLER'S MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCES.
SALON DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.
ROBERT HELLER
in his incomprehensible feats which fairly surpass all that spiritualists attempt or other magicians have at any time accomplished. Two feats of the series being mystic beyond all parallel,
THE SEEING ALL THINGS WITH THE INWARD EYE,
AND
THE COUCH OF THE ANGELS IN THE AIR.
GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS on a Chickering's Grand, performed by Robert Heller, of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
NOTICE.—Robert Heller will soon expose the rope trick of the Davenport Boys, the apparatus being in process of construction.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Matinée next SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
STARTLING WONDERS,
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS,
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS,
in presence of the world-renowned
DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the
MAGIC ART.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children, under 12 years 25 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without extra charge. G. S. LACEY, Agent.

FAIRS.

NORTHERN IOWA SANITARY FAIR.
Iowa proposes to hold a
FAIR IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
at Dubuque, Iowa, commencing on the 21st of June next.
Iowa has furnished Nine Thousand three years' volunteers in excess of her full quota. She also proposes to furnish 10,000 additional volunteers for the Summer campaign. Contributions from friends of the cause in New-York, will greatly encourage her volunteers by proving to them that their sacrifices are known and appreciated in the East. Goods donated by merchants, manufacturers, and others, will be exhibited during the Fair with the name of the donor attached. Donations may be sent to GEORGE BLISS & CO., No. 340 Broadway, or to J. K. GRAVES, Cashier State Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.
Parties who have loaned gas fixtures for use during the fair, are requested to take them away by SATURDAY, 30th April, as there will be an auction sale of all fixtures remaining in the buildings on MONDAY, 2d May.
EDWARD DELANO, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.
All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

SOLDIER'S HAPPY RETURN—MAZOURKA descriptive. Faust March, Marguerite Valse—Faust. Each 30 cents.
NEW CONCERTINA BOOK—Containing full instructions and popular music. 50 cents.
NEW ACCORDEON BOOK—Over 200 pieces music. 50 cents.
Silk Italian Violin Strings 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—BEST makers—cheapest in the City; harmoniums, melodeons, stools, watches, chains, revolvers, clocks, soaps, paintings, segars, silks, &c. Cash advances on goods of all kinds, or bought cheap for cash.
L. F. JONES, No. 23 Ann-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THREE NEATLY furnished rooms, for gentlemen only, without board, in a private family, can be had at No. [illegible] West 25th-st.; large front and back room connecting; also, hall-room, front; all with spacious closets. Terms very moderate.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST. FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front hall room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and a small one on the third, can be had, with partial board, at No. [illegible] Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room, with board, in a private family. Address E. L. at this office, stating terms and location. Box No. 117.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife. No. 24 West 20th-st.; dinner at [illegible].

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE FARM HOUSE AT HIGHLAND Dale will be opened for the reception of boarders on May 1; the farm house is large, with conveniences for accommodating fifty boarders; the living, first-class country fare; situation on the side of the mountain, one and a half miles from Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania; the cars leave [illegible] daily from foot Cortlandt-st., arriving in time to dine at the farm house. For salubrious location, beautiful scenery, good living, &c., &c., this place is not to be surpassed and may be hardly equaled in the Union. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburgh, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.
Refer by permission to JOSEPH E. [illegible], No. 32 Beaver-st.; CALEB G. EVANS, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY.—A family consisting of a man, his wife, infant child and nurse want board in a quiet place, near New-York; the sea-shore preferred; plenty of room, good air and good food insisted upon. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,272 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, board in the country, within an hour's ride of the City. The house must be pleasantly situated and have some ground around it. Terms $14 to $16 per week. Address, with full particulars, J. S. F., Box No. 3,005 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL,
ALBANY, N. Y.
The furniture, lease, &c., of this well-known and popular Hotel, will be disposed of on
VERY FAVORABLE TERMS
if early application is made, as the proprietor contemplates forming other business connections. Application may be made by letter, or to the undersigned, at Congress Hall, Albany.
JAS. L. MITCHELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	WM. WHEATLEY

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1864, and every evening.
Positively last week of the unprecedented engagement of MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Positively last five nights of Chas. Gayler's new Irish Drama of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
Introduced with a SUPERB CAST,
ORIGINAL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT EFFECTS,
APPOINTMENTS, MUSIC, &c.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in his original character of
CORNEY McGRATH,
with the songs of "Ellen Aroon" and the "Irish Wedding."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in her original character of
NELLY NOLAN, THE JUMPING JEWEL.
Will be speedily produced, John Brougham's grand romantic spectacular drama, (the present sensational sensation of London,) entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
which, after many months' preparation, will be presented with an excellent cast, beautiful new scenery, splendid appointments, new and costly costumes, original music, premieur danseuse and grand ballet.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

George Wood	Manager

IMMENSE SUCCESS
of
SIMMONS,
The renowned
ESCAMOTEUR,
Who will appear
EVERY EVENING.
He will be aided by no
GLITTERING APPARATUS
And abetted by
NO CONFEDERATES.
Among his large repertoire of illusions may be mentioned:
TOP SPINNING ON A SINGLE THREAD.
JAPANESE BUTTERFLY.
THE BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM.
THE WRITING BY THE INVISIBLE HAND.
THE ROPE-TYING FRAUD.
These last three illusions have been largely practised by professed
SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS.
The house has been elaborately decorated throughout.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Parquet and dress circle, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts.; Orchestra chairs, 75 cts.; family circle 25 cts. Private boxes, $5 and $6, according to location.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
Sheridan Knowles' Comedy, the
LOVE CHASE.
with the following superb cast:

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Master Waller	Mr. C. Fisher
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Trueworth	Mr. Daly
Master Humphreys	Mr. Browne
Master Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Williamson
Gregory	Mr. Pope
Constance (first time here)	Miss Jane Coombs
Widow Green	Mrs. Wilkins
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Phoebe	Miss [illegible]
Alice	Miss Carman
Amelia	Miss Isadora Cameron

Bridesmaids: Misses [illegible], A. Smith and Le Brun.
WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE, (116th time.)

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
has been induced, in compliance with an earnestly-expressed wish, on the part of the press and the public, to appear for
ELEVEN NIGHTS
in a series of the great Shakespearian and standard characters with which his name and fame are inseparably connected.
He will open this evening,
TUESDAY, MAY 3,
in the character of
HAMLET,
being his first appearance in that role since last September.
Mr. Booth will be supported by Mr. Charles Barron and a powerful company, embracing the names of A. H. Davenport, W. Bland, Boyd, (his first appearance,) Lee, (his first appearance,) Hind, Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Hind.
WEDNESDAY ... RICHELIEU.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS
Respectfully announces the SECOND GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL and last of the season of Choir boys from the
ORPHEON
Free Choir Schools of Brooklyn, assisted by eminent Solo talent, and
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 3,
at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.
Grand Testimonial Concert to Mr. [illegible], by some of the most distinguished artists in the City.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 248 and 250 West 28th-st. The annual public examination will take place on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., 1 P. M. and 2½ P. M., in the Music Hall, 4th floor, Cooper Institute. We respectfully invite the attendance of all the parents and relatives of our pupils as well as of other friends of the Institute and education in general. Immediately afterward, the Summer session of the new school year will commence. Dr. H. GERCKE, EUG. F. HERRMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FAREWELL READINGS—FROM IRISH AND American poets, by Miss TERESA ESMONDE, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, Orange, N. J.—The undersigned has removed his "Private Boarding and Day School" from New-York to the beautiful village of Orange, 12 miles by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Parents from the City can visit the school from foot of Barclay-st., trains running at nearly all hours of the day. The school is in William-st., near Park-st.
WILLIAM J. NEVINS, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
A few more vacancies to fill. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Number limited to 30. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. [illegible], No. 344 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Prin.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of May next.

A BUSINESS COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, &c., to qualify for business, is thoroughly taught, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. Huntington: "I do not hesitate recommending Col. Paine as a very successful teacher and thorough master of his profession."

SEWARD INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. Summer session of 21 weeks commences April 18. $[illegible] per session for board, tuition and French. Pupils charged from the time of entering.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SUMMIT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY—The Rev. A. H. [illegible], M. A., Principal. Circulars may be had at No. [illegible] Broadway. For further information address the Principal by mail.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal—A few only received. Circulars at No. 186 Water-st., or of the Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Ivison's, No. 48 Walker-st. JAS. SEDGWICK, M.A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL RECEIVE special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IN THE DIFFERENT States to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and FAMILIES, where English, French, MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING, CLASSICS and MATHEMATICS are required. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES to make an arrangement for the ensuing year, to give private lessons in English and French in the City or its vicinity. Has no objections to a private school. Address C. L. J., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, higher English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano and vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERNESS, to teach the English branches, by a young lady who has had long experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Bible House, Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching the English branches and music, a situation in a school or family. Address RUTH, Post-office Box No. 30, East Hampton, Mass.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METAL—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colored and woolen 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 7 cents per pound; old brass, 22 cents per pound; old copper and pewter, 28 cents per pound; lead, 8 cents per pound; [illegible] No. 12 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian off Port au Basque—The Garibaldi Fever—Efforts to Induce Him to Remain—Particulars of the Fall of Duppel.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., Monday, May 2.

The steamship *Belgian*, (formerly the *Hammonia*,) which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 21st and Londonderry 22d ult., passed here at 7 o'clock this (Monday) morning, en route to Portland.

The inquiry into the loss of the *Bohemian*, off Portland, was progressing at Liverpool.

THE GARIBALDI EXCITEMENT.

The Garibaldi fever continued in London. Strong assertions continued to be made that a Government pressure had been exerted to bring about his departure from England, ministerial denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Paris *Moniteur* contradicts the rumor that [illegible] at the instigation of the French Emperor.

The GARIBALDI Committee had received [illegible] General to rest awhile, and then visit six or eight of the principal provincial towns, and a deputation presented this request, and were so far successful, that the General agreed to reconsider his determination, and said he much desired to visit old friends at Newcastle and the North. This decisive determination would be announced on the 21st.

The freedom of the City of London was formally presented to GARIBALDI at Guildhall on the 20th. He made a speech, expressing the deepest gratitude of himself and Italy to the English nation. His reception in the city was most enthusiastic. In the evening he was the guest of Mr. GLADSTONE, who gave a brilliant entertainment.

A preliminary meeting at the Duke of Sutherland's, to raise a fund of [illegible] to the General and family, resulted in [illegible] being subscribed on the spot.

[illegible] NEWS.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were unimportant.

The King of the Belgians had quitted England for home.

The English court had gone to Osborne.

The rumor that it is the intention of the Earl of Carlisle to retire from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland is pronounced unfounded.

A National Reform Conference had been in session at Manchester.

THE FALL OF DUPPEL.

The Danish account of the fall of Duppel says the terrible fire from the Prussian artillery destroyed redoubts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, which were then taken by the enemy. The left wing of the Duppel position was consequently given up, and the Danish troops were compelled to fall back with great loss. The evacuation of the right wing took place under more favorable circumstances, but also with considerable loss.

The greater part of four regiments was annihilated. The *tête de pont* was demolished by the Prussian artillery, but was defended until the Danish army had crossed to the Island of Alsen. The Prussians captured [illegible] Danes, [illegible] officers and [illegible] guns.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico left Rome on the 20th, for Civita Vecchia, to embark for Mexico. They had an audience of the Pope on the 19th, and His Holiness returned the visit. They attended mass at the Vatican before leaving.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 22.

The steamship [illegible], from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d.

The political news to-day is of no importance.

Danish affairs are without change.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 22.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week 80,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken by speculators, and [illegible] by exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are [illegible] higher for American and [illegible] higher for Egyptian, while Surats are unchanged. The sales to-day were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged. The authorized quotations are, Middling Orleans, 27¾d.; do. Mobiles, [illegible]; do. Uplands, [illegible]. The stock in port is estimated at [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] are American.

BREADSTUFFS are dull and tend downward.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM still advancing.

LONDON, Friday, April 22.

Consols, [illegible] for money.

Illinois Central Shares, [illegible] discount; Erie Shares, [illegible].

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased [illegible].

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 21.

Thin attendance. WHEAT slow and nominally unaltered. Nothing doing in FLOUR. INDIAN CORN dull; Mixed, [illegible].

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—APRIL 22.

SUGAR firm; fair business. COFFEE quiet; prices easier for Plantation Ceylon. TEA not much wanted; value unchanged. RICE—Fair business and full rates. SALTPETRE—Demand only slightly larger. TALLOW very dull; P. Y. C., [illegible] on the spot.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester Market shows symptoms of increasing strength. Inferior qualities of yarns and goods rather more valuable than on Tuesday. Superior qualities in good demand at higher prices, and a fair amount of business going on.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET—APRIL 22.

No. 1, [illegible]; mixed numbers warrants [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]. Market steady.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Parade in Central Park.

VIOLATION OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the ordinances in force on the Central Park:

"All persons are forbidden to carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements."

On Thursday last, the Eleventh Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, approached the Fifth-avenue entrance of the Park with drums and arms. The gate-keeper informed the officer in command of the laws of the Park against carrying firearms and parading. He was also informed by the park-keepers on the drive, of the regulations of the Park, and was requested to leave by one of the assistant-sergeants: this he declined to do, but proceeded with his regiment across the borders and walk, on to the newly springing grass, where he paraded his men, driving his horse over the turf, doing much injury thereto. It seems, therefore, that this was a willful violation of the laws of the Park. Ignorance of the laws cannot be alleged, because these laws have been widely published in the newspapers, and the Colonel was distinctly informed, first, at the entrance of the Park, of the rules; secondly, by the Assistant-Sergeant of the Park force. No great courage was required to defy the protests of the few gentlemanly policemen and violate the rules and regulations by Col. MAIDHOFF; he was numerically overwhelmingly supported in the defiance and violation. And again, the Commissioners have had no reason to apprehend or prepare for either. Of the hundreds of thousands of people of all grades of propriety, intelligence and position to the Park, Col. MAIDHOFF is the first one who has purposely, deliberately violated the rules and set an example for overriding them. If the reputation in consequence is an enviable one, it is difficult to so see it, and it is to be hoped that others of the National Guard will not stain their colors by emulating his example,—as in a morning paper it has been intimated they may. Leave him alone in his glory. This, as has been said, is the first instance from high or low, rich or poor, from the most polished and orderly to the most depraved and rough, of a violation of the rules and regulations for the care and preservation of our beautiful Park. If Col. MAIDHOFF knows the duty of an officer, he knows that the very first and highest is obedience to law and the love and preservation of order. If he does properly he so instructs his men, and yet he has on a Spring parade set an example of flagrant violation.

The public and the Commissioners protest against the infraction of the law, and the punishment will be left with the proper tribunal. If military commanders are of the opinion that a parade ground should be provided on the Park, they can undoubtedly convince the authorities in charge of the Park of this necessity; if they cannot, then it would be well to submit to the inconvenience, and avoid the example of lawlessness that may be destructive to the order that has thus far prevailed at the Park. No officer is justified in taking his men thereon, and none that rightly appreciate their position will do so.

The above suggestions are not directed to the questions whether there should be a parade ground on the Park, that is a matter of opinion. That there should be a parade ground for our militia somewhere, there is no question, but where it should be is matter for the decision of the constituted authorities. It is understood that this subject has been one to which the Commissioners of the Park have given much attention, they have undoubtedly looked at the question in all its bearings and whatever conclusion they may have arrived at will be likely to have great weight with the community.

Annual Election of Trustees of the Produce Exchange.

The annual election of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Company took place on Monday, May 2. There were three tickets in circulation. The polls were open from noon till 2 o'clock P. M. The voting, however, passed off very quietly. The following was the successful ticket: *For Trustees.*—William H. Newman, John B. Wright, Stephen D. Hawkins, Samuel Nimmons, George D. Cragin, Robert J. Randolph, Francis M. French, Edward Cromwell, Peter Rice. *For Inspectors of next Election.*—Robert J. Holt, Benjamin C. Bogert, E. A. Tompkins.

The New-York Commercial Association, which owns and controls the main floor of the Produce Exchange for business purposes, has had the annual subscription fee of each member advanced from [illegible] to $25. The business floor, though very spacious, has been inadequate to the requirements of the Association, and it is generally conceded that an additional room must soon be provided for the accommodation of the dense crowd of merchants who now meet there for the transaction of business.

It has been suggested that the hours of business at the Produce Exchange cannot be changed without a revision of the bye-laws of the Commercial Association, which will require thirty days to complete, legally. It is not intended, however, to abandon the movement in favor of an early adjournment of each day's session; but, on the contrary, the great majority of the members of the Association have resolved to push on the reform to a successful issue.

Obsequies of Commodore Porter.

The City authorities have taken action in regard to the decease of Commodore WILLIAM D. PORTER, as we suggested yesterday they should, and there will be appropriate public funeral honors. The remains will lie in state at the Governor's Room to-day, and until to-morrow afternoon, when the funeral will take place.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH
REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—This regiment having been detailed as an escort to the remains of the late Commodore W. D. PORTER, will parade in full uniform on Wednesday, May 4.

The regimental line will be formed at 1 o'clock P. M. on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel at headquarters at 12½ o'clock.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant on the ground at 1 o'clock precisely.

By order, F. A. CONKLING, Col. Com'g.
C. M. MITCHELL, Adj't.

Aid for East Tennessee Orphans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Children's Aid Society of this city have been requested by the Secretary of the Christian Commission in East Tennessee, Rev. E. P. SMITH, to provide homes in the West for about *fifty* orphan children of East Tennessee made orphans by the calamities of this war. They are the sons and daughters of those faithful loyalists who have lost everything for their country. Their unhappy condition appeals to every lover of the Union, and especially to those of us who have escaped the most serious losses and evils of the war. They are the children of the nation. They need, above all, good and kind homes in which to grow up.

This society are not permitted by their charter, which limits their work to the children of New-York and vicinity, to appropriate their own funds for the aid of these children, but they will gladly offer their machinery for such an act of humanity. They accordingly ask from the public liberal donations, to be used for the food, clothing and care of these children, the expenses of the journey, and of watching over their welfare in the future. They propose, about the 11th of May, to send out their experienced Western Agent, Mr. TRACY, to meet this little company of American orphans, and to place them in the best Western homes open to them. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, or to the President, WM. A. BOOTH, No. 95 Front-street, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

The treasurer of the fund for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

W. S. Gilman	$400 00
Luther C. Clark	100 00
Winthrop G. Ray	300 00
Cash	100 00
Herman Boker & Co.	50 00
J. O. Bean, Jr.	250 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250 00
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	250 00
J. K. & E. R. Place	250 00
Total	$1,950 00

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

Turf Record.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS TROTTING STALLION, GEO. M. PATCHEN.

This celebrated trotting stallion died quite unexpectedly, at four o'clock on Sunday, at JOHN J. SNEDIKER's, adjacent to the Union Course, Long Island—his death being caused by rupture. *Patchen* was about fourteen years old. He was sired by *Cassius M. Clay*, his dam being a mare owned by Mr. GEORGE M. PATCHEN, of Brooklyn, by imported *Trustee*; hence the name he bore. The stallion was in training at the time of his decease, (under DAN PFIFER,) although he had no immediate engagements on hand. As a trotter he was scarcely inferior to any that has appeared on the trotting turf; and it was as much as its queen "Flora Temple" could do, with her indomitable speed and courage, to obtain the best of him in their several contests. *Patchen* possessed great size, power, and substantial solidity, and when put to it had a fine slashing style of going. He will prove a great loss to the trotting turf, as well as his owner, (Mr. [illegible],) who, it is reported, only recently refused $22,000 for him.

Case of Contempt.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday morning, Surrogate TUCKER committed William Fullerton, Esq., a prominent member of the New-York bar, for a contempt of court. It appears that while the Surrogate was trying a case, Mr. Fullerton occupied the floor, and insisted upon being heard in another matter not then before the court. His Honor required him to sit down, but he persisted in being heard, using expressions that the court deemed contemptuous. The Surrogate, believing that he had power to punish as for a contempt any persistent interruption that interfered with the business of the court, issued an attachment, and directed that Mr. Fullerton be punished by a fine of $50 and imprisonment for two days.

A CARD.

In the Matter of the Application for the Appointment of a Collector for the Estate of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:

Having been present this morning in the Surrogate's Court, and witnessed what took place in the above proceeding which the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker has construed into a contempt, we deem it our duty to say that the conduct of Mr. Fullerton was in our judgment entirely consistent with his professional duty. If he had done less he would have failed in a manifest obligation to his clients.

G. DEAN.
MAY 2, 1864. J. S. LAURENCE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXPERIENCES OF A PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER IN THE SOUTH.—Mr. [illegible], formerly well known as a manufacturer of piano-fortes, has returned to this City, after a residence of several years in North Carolina, and advertises in another column his intention to resume his old business at No. 478 Broadway. Mr. [illegible] escaped from JEFF. DAVIS' dominions several weeks ago, and brings with him some relics and reminiscences of his experiences while there. He wears a dilapidated pair of boots, the mere footing of which cost him over three hundred dollars. To offset this, however, and to show that although the rebels are fit for "treason, stratagem and spoils," they still have some "music in their souls," he states that he received fifty dollars apiece for tuning pianos, and that the market price of inferior instruments at the time he left the South was three thousand dollars—in rebel currency, of course.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDINGS, FIXTURES, &C., OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—Yesterday morning the buildings, fixtures, and a large quantity of unsold goods, belonging to the Metropolitan Fair Association, were sold at public auction. The following are the prices paid for some of the principal articles: Skylight over arms and trophies, $150; Indian department and police office, $260; main entrance, $430; plank sidewalk, Fourteenth-street, $175; platform in carriage-house, $7; passage to carriage-house, $8; counters, restaurant, &c., $27; counters, second-story restaurant, $22; tables in restaurant, $23; kitchen of restaurant, $30; machine building and ship building, except the paneled wainscoting and felt roofing, $625; cattle shed and stalls north side of Fifteenth-street, $200; wood furniture of millinery room, nineteen plain stands, $70; paneled wainscot around ship-building hall, $32 50.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.—The Court opened for the Term yesterday morning, and the following named gentlemen were empanneled as a Grand Jury for May: Joseph M. Cooper, foreman; Aaron L. Brown, Enoch Chamberlain, James H. Cook, Jr., Aaron Close, Edward S. Clark, Nicholas H. Decker, Albert L. Eastman, Francis F. Turnald, Harrison D. Hurst, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Abraham Knapp, William H. Lawrence, William Lynch, Samuel C. Maddox, Samuel Reeve, Charles Smithson, John D. Scott, James L. Todd. His Honor charged them on the usual topics, and they entered upon the discharge of their duties. It being May Day, the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

THE INCOME TAX.—It should be borne in mind by all parties liable to pay an income tax under the United States Revenue law, that no notice is required to be given to such persons by the provisions of the excise law; and the practice hitherto pursued of giving notice has been a mere voluntary act on the part of the Assessor. Hence failure to receive notice will not be a sufficient excuse on the part of delinquents for avoiding the penalty of 50 per cent. imposed by law.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—Although River Navigation has been open some time, it was not until quite recently many of the boats intended for transportation of freight exclusively, have been brought into requisition. The delay was occasioned by the difficulty of getting ship carpenters to complete new boats and repair old ones.

THE STEAMER MERRIMAC.—The passengers by the steamer *Merrimac*, which arrived at this port from New-Orleans on Saturday afternoon, held a meeting just before the vessel reached her destination, at which resolutions highly complimentary to the Captain and officers were passed. They will be found in full in our advertising columns.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.—Mr. J. F. TROW yesterday commenced the collection of information preparatory to the compilation of the City Directory for 1864–65. Mr. H. WILSON has charge of the work, as usual, and citizens will greatly expedite matters if they will be prepared to give the desired information to the canvassers promptly and fully.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE.—The United States Mustering and Disbursing Office has been removed from No. 34 Walker-street to No. 22 St. Mark's-place.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is, of all modes, the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches," or cough lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the $100 bounty, can receive the same at once by applying by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible].—The head is the seat of the noblest faculties of man, and there is, therefore, a manifest propriety in its being well and tastefully covered. No man has a right to wear an ugly hat, and thus offend the eyesight of others, especially when, for a trifling sum, he can procure one of KNOX's Spring style, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

New and beautiful English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; window shades, table covers, &c., at reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Miss Hessels, Mr. Hardinge and lady, Mr. Ross, lady and 2 children, Miss Ross, O. Clemm Lenning and son, J. McCullough, Capt. [illegible], lady and manservant, P. Nemrary, T. Nemrary, A. Fudkelwicz and 3 children, S. Stewart, W. H. Ward and lady, H. C. Nevin, E. Swan, J. Bowden, Capt. Knowles, lady and infant, [illegible], W. Peterson, S. M. Williams, Mrs. Atkinson, 4 children and nurse, E. Jennings, Miss Lafferty, Miss Flint, Mr. Cope, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Ross, A. S. Church, Mr. Hopkins and lady, J. W. Hanny, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Burgman, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeldine, A. Dixon, A. C. Howard, W. G. Morehead, Mr. Slater, C. M. Brooks, J. D. McIntyre, T. Arnold, Mr. Morewood, Mr. Usherwood, J. Gresley, Mr. Alexander and lady, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Updegrove, C. [illegible], Capt. Grant, Miss Lelievre, Miss [illegible], Mrs. Fowler, 2 children and nurse, Mr. [illegible], J. Costa, Mr. Eaves, lady and child.

MAY 2—*In steamship Celia, from London and Havre*—Mr. Harrison, Mr. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, 3 children and servant, Mr. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Burley, A. Defage, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, E. Vayou, Miss [illegible], Major Roberts, H. Hommans, J. Edwards, E. Clarke, Miss A. Bunting, Mrs. Jane Burgin and children, E. S. Flowers, James Butcher, Mr. Drabble, George Honey, E. Trumbull, A. G. Bingley, F. Bingley, Mr. Eberle, Mr. Durant, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Brouse, Mr. Raynal, Mr. Wooster, and 119 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon rises. 3 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 [illegible] | Gov. Island.. 6 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks J. Ahlers, (Oldg.,) Sweichel, Trinidad, Garrels & Meyer; Hiawatha, (Brem.,) Mathias, Callao, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; H. Kelly, Brown, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible], Perkins, St. Croix, T. Towner & Co.; [illegible], Lane, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Philadelphia, D. R. De Wolff; Rachel Jane, Routh, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. Aiken, (Br.,) Warden, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Flash, (Br.,) Ryan, Minatitlan, F. Alexander & Sons; Gen. Burnside, [illegible], Guadaloupe, Jones & Lough; W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Hannah Ann, Dyer, Newport, E. E. Kreamer.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Billings, London April 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. April 23, lat. 43 25, lon. 37 26, passed Br. ship Margaret Pollok, stg. W.; 27th, lat. 40 09, lon. 61 42, passed ship Berkely, stg. E.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool April 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 21, midnight, 10 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Cork, bound E.; 22d, 10¼ A. M., 125 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E.; 27th, 8 A. M., lat. 45 12, lon. 42 26, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound W.; same day, 3½ P. M., lat. 44 41, lon. 43 27, passed steamship Glasgow, bound E.; 28th, 6 A. M., lat. 43 25, lon. 47 20, passed several large icebergs.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Connery, Alexandria 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 1st inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed a bark bound N., showing a white flag with a black letter B in the centre.

Ship Johanna, (Russ.,) Hein, Antwerp with mdse. and 298 passengers to Enger Bros. Has had a succession of N. W. and W. S. W. gales; stove bulwarks, sprung a leak, &c.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Daniel Starr. Been 12 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds.

Bark Helen McDonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) Morton, Marseilles March 16, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to master. Had 30 ds. calms in the Mediterranean, and a succession of terrific westerly gales after passing the Azores, the barometer frequently falling as low as [illegible].

Bark Nord Amerika, (Russ.,) [illegible], Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 69 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Brig Burgomeister Kerstein, (Pruss.,) Kenstein, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had a great deal of calm weather.

Brig Carita, (Aus.,) Cranetich, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Schr. Genevova, (Span.,) Christopher, Grand Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with tobacco, &c., to Poppe & Co. April 23, lat. 28 30, lon. 73 50, spoke brig Mermaid, of and for Liverpool, from Jacmel, 12 ds. out, and short of provisions; supplied them. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ivy, Henderson, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. George Washington, Huntington, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Henry, Boston, with railroad iron.

Schr. Caroline, Fox, Melville, N. J.

Schr. R. C. Smith, Bevans, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. — Cargill, Baker, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Onativia, Jameson, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br.,) from Port-au-Prince.

Bark David Nickels, 12 ds. from Sagua.

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) from Turks Island.

Sailed.

May 1—Steamers Quincy, [illegible], Tilbe.

Ships [illegible], Humboldt, Owego, Uncle Joe.

Barks Eureka, John Carver, [illegible].

Schooners A. Stewart, Susan, Sunny South, D. Martha, Maryland.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Charles C. Leary left the Delamater Iron Works on an engineer's trial trip yesterday. On her return she was taken on the Sectional Dock to be coppered. The trial was highly satisfactory.

The bark John Griffin, at Boston May 1, collided on Friday night last, off Nausett, with an unknown schr. Damage to the latter unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Helena—brig, from Porto Rico for Falmouth—all well—April 4, lat. 33 20, lon. 30 15.

Arab—brig, from Gibraltar for New-York, April 20, lat. 38 35, lon. 67.

Francis Hilliard—Br. ship, Lovell, from New-York for Melbourne, March 19, no lat.

J. G. Richardson—ship, Kendall, from Callao for Bordeaux, March 18, no lat.

Lawrence—ship, Johnson, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Feb. 15, no lat.

Orlando—bark, none, steering E., April 15, lat. 38 15, lon. 55 15.

Primrose—steamer, [illegible] for Shanghai, March 29, no lat.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 2—Arr. bark Ann Leonard, (Br.,) [illegible]; brig W. H. Townsend, Demerara; A. D. Jordan, Cienfuegos; schr. [illegible], New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 2—Arr. barks Amalia, (Ital.,) Colombo, Palermo; Nuova Grazia, (Ital.,) Messina; schrs. Mabel, Kennedy; White Foam, [illegible]; Thos. Page, —; John Franklin, —; Daniel [illegible], Wixon, and Alfred Chase, Wilson, New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 1—Arr. ships Joseph [illegible], (Br.,) Liverpool; bark Adelaide, [illegible], New-York. Below, an Italian bark from Sicily.

PORTLAND, May 1—Arr. bark [illegible]; brig Thomas [illegible], from [illegible]; steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible], April [illegible]—Sld. [illegible], for New-York.

[illegible], March [illegible]—Cld. [illegible], New-York.

ANTWERP, April 16—Sld. [illegible], Cook, for New-York.

CALCUTTA—Arr. previous to March 25, ships National Eagle, Matthews, San Francisco; [illegible], Dwight, Singapore.

CARDIFF, April 13—Sld. Nereus, [illegible], New-York.

CUXHAVEN, April 14—Sld. Niagara, [illegible], for New-York.

FALMOUTH, April 15—Arr. North America, Callao; [illegible]; 16th, Young Mechanic, Bennett, from [illegible] for Havre.

[illegible], April 16—Sld. St. Bernard, Doening, New-York.

GRAVESEND, April 14—Sld. Sagamore, Alger, for New-York.

GLASGOW, April 13—Sld. [illegible], Wade, New-York.

HAMBURG, April 12—Arr. Delfthaven, [illegible], Callao; Valley Forge, Cowell, do.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—Arr. Queen, [illegible], New-York; 13th, St. Peter, Luce, Pernambuco. Sld. 13th, [illegible], Vaughn, New-York; 14th, Young America, Jones, New-York. Cld. 13th, Orient, Hill, New-York; 14th, W. B. Dinsmore, Foster, do.

A large ship, with mainmast gone by the deck, heads of fore and mizzen masts gone, also jibboom, was passed March 24, in lat. 28 N., lon. 35 W., running S. S. E., under foresail.

LONDON, April 15—Arr. James, Freeman, Calcutta; Christabel, Job, New-York. Cld. 15th, Susan Howland, Elliott, Cardiff and New-York.

Off the Eddystone, April 4, Gibraltar, Denham, from Sunderland for New-York.

LAMLASH, April 13—Sld. Shamrock, Jordan, for San Francisco.

MARSEILLES, April 11—Cld. Jeune Adele, New-York.

OFF WICKLOW, April 11—Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, from Liverpool for New-York.

Put into Ramsgate April 14—Alexandrine, Snow, from Dunkirk for Gottenburg, with pumps choked.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arrived from New-York—William Jackson and Amanda, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Edith, at Helvoet; Helios, at Queenstown.

[PER BELGIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Demi, at Helvoet; Ellen & Emma, at Antwerp; John Bertram, at Cuxhaven.

Arrived from Boston—J. Bradley, at Calcutta.

Ship Cicero, ready to sail from Bombay for New-York, caught fire, and nearly all the upper tier of cargo was destroyed.

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 29 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus" quite filling the right nostril. On the 28th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 818 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX.
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
H. H. STERLING,
& CO.,
No. 68 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

D. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.
Dr. H. H. STERLING and JOSEPH H. SWIFT, Proprietors.

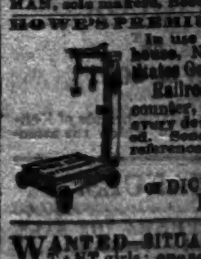
KILL MOTHS.

Common Camphor won't, Cedar Camphor will.

DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES

Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant, and durable and sure. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES



In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York, or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook—is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or laundress; is capable in either capacity; no objection to the country for the Summer months; prefer living in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork or assist with children, or make herself useful; she is 16 years of age; good reference. Call at No. 13 [illegible]-st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

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Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, [illegible]-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

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THE GREAT ISSUE.

A Protest Against Dividing Loyal Men by Untimely Issues.

Speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the Issues Before the Country.

In the United States Senate on the 27th ult., while the subject of insisting on the Senate's amendment to the bill providing a Territorial Government for Montana, which the House had rejected, was pending, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made the following remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT, I certainly do not object to a free conference upon the disagreeing votes between the two Houses. This bill originated in the House of Representatives. It came from the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. ASHLEY, a distinguished gentleman from the State of Ohio, is chairman—a gentleman no less distinguished for his great legal ability than for his earnest and undying devotion to the cause of human liberty and to the preservation of the Union. The bill, in accordance with all precedent from the beginning of the Government down to the present hour, limited the right of suffrage to the white men; the men of the Caucasian race. In that form the bill passed the House of Representatives without division. It may be said to have received the unanimous sanction of that body. It came to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Territories, over which the distinguished Senator from Ohio presides, than whom there is no man in this body, in the other House, or in the whole country, more devoted to the cause of liberty and to defend the rights of the oppressed African race. I refer to Senator WADE, from Ohio. From that committee the bill was reported to this body without any amendment. It was called up to be put on its passage; was just ready to pass; and, doubtless, would have received the unanimous vote of the Senate but for the fact that my honorable friend from Minnesota (Mr. WILKINSON) deemed it his duty, upon his responsibility as a Senator, to introduce and carry through the Senate an amendment which it is claimed will extend the right of suffrage to colored men of African, and perhaps, of Indian descent. The House of Representatives has disagreed; still insists upon its disagreement; and now asks the Senate to appoint a committee of free conference on the subject.

For myself, so far as this Territory of Montana is concerned, I care but very little in which form the bill shall pass, whether in the form proposed by the Senator from Minnesota, or in the form proposed by the Committee on Territories of the House, sanctioned by that House and sanctioned by the Committee of this body; but, Sir, that against which *I enter my most earnest protest is the raising of this new issue, in form or in substance, out of this controversy between the two Houses; against throwing that issue, at this time and in the present state of the country, as a new element to inflame and embitter the great controversy to come off in the coming Presidential election; I mean the issue of negro suffrage.* Although perhaps in the form of the words employed this issue is not, necessarily, involved, yet it is so generally understood throughout the country by the press and by the people.

From my friendship and my high respect for the honorable member from Minnesota, I have every reason to know that he was actuated only by the highest and most patriotic considerations; but with all my respect for him I must be permitted to say that, in my judgment, he has raised an issue unnecessarily—an issue which, if it be persisted in, will of necessity be involved in and would control the result of the coming Presidential contest. I say this issue is altogether unnecessary. So far as it attempts to establish negro suffrage in the Territory of Montana, it is wholly impracticable; for I understand what I said the other day, there is not one single person of African descent known to be within that Territory. I know my friend from Minnesota, on information received from a gentleman by the name of LANGFORD, long a resident of that Territory, said there was one person of African descent there, and he was worth $50,000. Mr. LANGFORD happened to be in the gallery when that statement was made by the honorable Senator from Minnesota. He at once sent his card to an honorable member upon this floor, sought an introduction, and informed him that there was, it is true, at one time one person of African descent in that Territory, and he was the fortunate discoverer of a mine estimated by some to be worth $50,000; but that he is dead, and now there is not one single person of African descent in the proposed Territory of Montana. I repeat, therefore, so far as concerns the extension of suffrage to persons of African descent, this proposition is the merest abstraction in the world.

But there are other persons in that Territory, other colored men, men of Indian descent, who, under this amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, might, I do not say they practically would, but might be embraced within its provisions. There are, perhaps, five thousand persons of Indian descent within this proposed Territory. Under the provisions of the Senate amendment, it might occur that those Indians would declare their intention to become citizens of the United States, and thereby become entitled to the right of suffrage within this Territory. I do not say I think they would, or that it is probable they would, but they might.

Mr. WILKINSON—With the Senator's permission, I wish to ask him if Indians can become citizens of the United States under our naturalization laws by complying with the provisions, by declaring their intention and taking the oath, &c.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—That is a disputed question of law, upon which persons take different sides, as they do about the Chinese, the Malays and all the red and yellow races; Chancellor KENT, if I recollect aright, taking the ground that they are not capable of becoming naturalized. I will not enter into its discussion now. But this thing, which, although not probable, is nevertheless possible, might actually take place in this Territory. The history of what occurred in the State of Minnesota, in one of its far off election districts, at Pembina, ought to warn us of what might possibly occur under the lead of designing demagogues who, to carry an election, use any means, right or wrong, in their power. By the Constitution of Minnesota, while negroes and persons of African descent are excluded from the right of suffrage, *Indians* who have adopted the habits of civilized life are permitted to exercise that right. At the first election in that new State, at the Pembina district, it is said not only Indians who had adopted the habits of civilized life, but wild blanket Indians of the woods, were led to the *polls, to exercise the right of suffrage* under the manipulation of these demagogues. It was a very simple operation for those designing men, with a few suits of clothes, hats, coats and pants, and plenty of whisky and tobacco, to strip the wild Indian of his blanket, clothe him in the habiliments and addict him to some of the habits of civilized life, and to bring him, thus arrayed and addicted, forward to the polls to deposit his ballot, to return again to the woods to exchange the civilized costume for the savage costume of another wild Indian, to be led to the polls to repeat the same operation.

Now, I do not undertake to say that in my opinion such a thing would occur in the Territory of Montana; but inasmuch as it did once occur in the State of Minnesota, I say that it might occur even in the Territory of Montana if there was a closely contested election in which great interest was felt by those who without scruple sometimes undertake to carry an election by any means, fair or foul.

So far, then, as this amendment of the Senate extends any right of suffrage to persons of African descent in the Territory of Montana, it is a mere abstraction, and in whichever form the bill shall pass it will have no effect whatever in the Territory. The question then, perhaps, may be asked, "Why do you oppose the assertion of an abstraction, or the raising of an abstract issue, which can have no application?" I answer, because all history teaches us that upon mere abstractions, which have no practical application, sometimes the fiercest and most bitter controversies arise, whether in the religious, the political, or even in the scientific world. Who has forgotten that it was the assertion of an abstraction in the change of the sound of a single vowel in one Greek word, whether it should be pronounced "*Homoousion*" or "*Homoiousion*," the shade of difference between *just like* and *almost like*, that divided the religious world, produced a controversy for ages, and sometimes bathed its sacred altars in human blood? Who has forgotten that it was the assertion by Mr. CALHOUN of the abstract proposition, "Slavery is a blessing," "Slavery is a divine institution," which has been the cause of this very war in which we are now engaged? Philosophically speaking, it was this dogma of his, asserted, persisted in, carried into and triumphing at last in the schools, the press, the legislative halls of the South, which made Slavery aggressive, and at last forced upon Congress, upon the Supreme Court, upon the President, and upon the policy and those measures which have launched us upon a sea of troubles, and plunged our beloved country into this terrible struggle of blood, agony and tears.

Following his dogma came the assertion in the Dred Scott decision of the abstract right to take slaves into all the Territories of the Union. The assertion of the same abstract right to take slaves into the Territory repealed the Missouri compromise, the blow which opened this civil strife, the *immediate cause* of this war, the fatal tempter, which, entering into *our* peaceful paradise, brought "death and all our woe."

Mr. President, you will understand me. I do not propose to enter upon the *discussion* of the question of the propriety of negro suffrage; not at all. I pro-

SEE NINTH PAGE—SUPPLEMENT.

[illegible] or to discuss it. *I will only say that, in my judgment, this question properly belongs to the States.*

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Wisconsin, I move that the Senate take a recess for half an hour. It is evident there is not a quorum here at this moment.

[The passage of Gen. BURNSIDE's Army Corps at this time in the streets interrupted proceedings.]

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the time the Senate was again called to order, and resumed the consideration of the Montana Bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I said that I did not intend to enter upon the discussion of the question of the propriety of negro suffrage. I can very well understand how it is that in the New-England States, where there are very few persons of African descent; where they are generally educated or tolerably well educated; where, from their modes of life and association with the most thrifty and intelligent people in the world, they become entirely competent to discharge the duties of electors, the people of New-England under those circumstances can and do, and may very properly extend the right of suffrage to persons of African descent. In the State of New-York, where there are more persons of this description, I can very well understand how the people of that State do, and properly may, in their organic law, give the right of suffrage to this class of people with a qualification. The Constitution of New-York, therefore, requires such a property qualification as shall demonstrate their competency, at least, to take care of themselves. It requires them to be worth the sum of $250. When you come to the State of Pennsylvania, where there is a still larger number of these people, I can also very well understand why it is the people of Pennsylvania in their Constitution may think proper to exclude from the right of suffrage this class of persons altogether. So, too, in the State of New-Jersey. In the State of Ohio—and Ohio is certainly to be regarded as one of the most earnest of all the Republican States, devoted to the maintenance of the Republic and to the cause of human liberty—the Constitution restricts the right of suffrage to white male citizens. I read the language of the Constitution of Ohio: "Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election," &c., "shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage;" and under this provision it has been decided in that State that the offspring of a white man and a half-breed Indian woman is entitled to vote. Being more than one-half white entitles him to the privilege of this constitutional amendment.

In the State of Indiana the Constitution and laws are still more stringent against extending the right of suffrage to persons of African descent; while in the great State of Illinois, one of the greatest among the great States of the West, in the adoption of a new Constitution not long since, the people by a most overwhelming majority decided against the extension of the right of suffrage to persons of African descent.

In the great State of New-York, where this question was submitted by itself, distinctly unconnected with any party or any other question, the question of the extension of universal negro suffrage pure and simple, the people of that State by a majority of one hundred and ninety thousand decided against extending it beyond what it now is in the Constitution of that State with its qualification.

Mr. MORRILL—Will the Senator allow me to ask him when that was?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—About 1842 or 1843, I think.

Mr. MORRILL—Was that on an amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The question was submitted distinctly by itself on a proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. MORRILL—The Senator must be aware that by the first Constitution of the State of New-York there was no distinction on account of color.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—It was since the Constitution of 1821; in the Constitution adopted about—

Mr. MORGAN—1846.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—About 1846. I remember it very well, but I was then a resident of the State of New-York.

Now, Mr. President, how is it with the free State of West Virginia, with a Constitution recently adopted, a State which has given freedom to all persons of African descent? By a constitutional provision of that State, they restrict the right of suffrage to white male citizens. In Wisconsin, where there are much fewer persons of this description than there are in the States bordering on the Ohio River, and where our people would have much less objection to the extension of the right of suffrage than they would in many of these other States, colored persons are not allowed to vote. In our State the question has been twice submitted, and twice have the people voted against it by large and decisive majorities; and yet the State of Wisconsin itself would have less repugnance and opposition to the adoption of such a measure than many of the other States.

If the question were submitted to me in any given State, for instance, in the State of Wisconsin, if I were there and the question were submitted to me, and I was called upon to vote on it, without now discussing the propriety of voting for or against the extension of negro suffrage in the State of Wisconsin, I could very properly and very consistently vote for it. In the State of New-York, when the question was up and discussed as a practical question addressed to the citizens of New-York, I did vote for it as a citizen of that State. But, Sir, that is not the question at all. The question is, shall we now raise this new issue; *shall we put this among other issues into the great contest which is immediately before us?*

["Never!" from the galleries.]

Mr. SUMNER—Order! order!

The PRESIDING OFFICER—Order!

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I will not say the time will never come when this race, to which personal freedom is, as I believe, surely coming, as the result of this war, and by that amendment of the Constitution of the United States which I trust in God two-thirds of Congress and the people of three-fourths of the States are about to adopt, may be educated up to the point where it would be proper to extend to them the right of suffrage in all the States; *but that time has not yet come.* In those States where the shackles of Slavery are just struck off from hundreds and thousands of these persons, we must wait the development of events and time; wait till they have exercised and enjoyed their freedom; wait till they shall have shown themselves capable of discharging the duties and bearing the responsibilities of good citizens before we declare in favor of any such proposition; and, besides, this question must be passed upon by each State for itself. If there be one right which belongs to a State in its capacity as an independent State in this Union, it is its right to prescribe the qualification of its own electors; of those who have the right to cast its suffrages. The time may come when the States may properly enact laws providing that persons of African descent who shall have faithfully served in the armies of the country, and fought the battles of the Union, and shown themselves to be good soldiers, may be entitled to the enjoyment of this right. The time may come when, before some competent court or tribunal, persons of African descent may be permitted, on showing themselves sufficiently well educated, or that for a given number of years as heads of families they have supported themselves and taken care of their families, or, upon some other proper terms, may be admitted to the right of suffrage. I will not say these things will not come; at all events, it is my solemn belief that of all things the most unwise we could now enter upon is for the Congress, composed of members and Senators representing States and districts—a large majority of whose people in their constitutions deny the right of negro suffrage within their own States—to pass a law here, or in any other form to declare and to extend to negroes the right of suffrage in the territories of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or wherever we have power to legislate.

Sir, we have upon our hands issues enough. The single issue of this great war is enough. It is all the human mind can grasp, and more than any yet have been able to resolve. This gigantic struggle is to determine whether Republican government shall live or die; whether a constitutional form of government, resting upon the people for its support, can be maintained, or must perish forever; whether the union of these States is to be continued or broken; whether we are to maintain our own rights and liberties as free citizens of this great Republic under the Constitution of the United States, or succumb to rebellion, conspiracy, and military despotism. From the course of events, from military necessity in the prosecution of this war, and, as it seems to me—I say it with reverence—by Providential dispensation, the existence of Slavery has become involved in this contest. The prosecution of this war to a final triumph on the part of the United States will of necessity destroy Slavery within all those States in rebellion against the Government. These issues are large enough and broad enough to demand all our time and all our energies, all our means, our whole might, mind and strength to accomplish that great purpose.

What is the state of the country? We are engaged in a war which has no parallel in human history. This whole country, from Maine to the Rio Grande, trembles under the tread of armed men. One of our great *corps d'armee*, under Gen. BURNSIDE, is this moment passing through the streets of Washington, marching across the Potomac to engage in the greatest battle this continent or the world has seen for two generations; and on the result of which, perhaps, hang not only the hopes of this Republic, but the hopes of the world.

We are gathering our forces from the East and from the West; we are massing our strength; we are pouring out our men, our blood, our treasure like water; not only all our own treasure—all we of this generation have and all we hope to have—but we are mortgaging, in advance, the property and the earnings of generations to come after us, to raise the means necessary to sustain our cause and win the decisive victory.

Our country at this hour is bleeding at every pore; every household wears the drapery of mourning; grief sits an unwelcome visitor at every fireside; an unbidden guest fills the vacant chair at every family table; and, by the side of the mourning widow or mother, bends, in anguish, deep and unutterable, at every family altar. Sir, some of us have been made to drink of this bitter cup; there are some, like my honorable friend from Maine, (Mr. FESSENDEN,) and myself, who have been compelled to look into the graves of our sons, fallen a sacrifice to put down this unholy rebellion. And, sir, we have been made to *feel*, in our inmost souls, what our judgments clearly see, that the great issue of this people and specialty of this present time, and before which all others should give place, is an issue of arms—whether we shall have success or whether we shall fail in crushing the military power of the rebellion.

Shall the Republic live or die? We not only know, but we are made to feel that if we do not succeed in maintaining this Government and putting down this rebellion—and that can only be done by force of arms—our sons have been sacrificed in vain. But if we shall succeed, as, with the blessing of Providence, I hope and trust we may; if we shall be permitted to see that standard, under which they entered the service, float once more in triumph, with not one star obscured nor one stripe erased, over every inch of the soil of every State and Territory of the United States, we can then say to our struggling hearts, "Peace, be still! though our sons have fallen our country lives."

We know, we feel, that in war as in religion and in every other great department of life, there is, and there can be, but one great, all-absorbing, controlling issue to be decided at the same time. We are told in Holy Writ, "Seek first the kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you." And in this war of our country for its very life, we should seek first, last and all the time to do nothing, to engage in nothing, to say nothing but that which gives force to our armies, or raise the money to sustain them. When this war is past; when peace shall smile once more in beauty all around us; when there is no more blood to be shed; when there are no more sons to be sacrificed upon the altar, then, if you will, open this Senate Chamber to become a debating school for all the abstractions you please.

Mr. President, as I have said already, my respect for my honorable friend from Minnesota, I feel sure that in all his acts here he is guided only by the highest and most patriotic motives. But, at the same time, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that an issue should have been raised at this time, or should appear to have been raised at this moment, before the people of the country upon this distracting question of negro suffrage.

In God's name, let us first save the Union; let us crush the rebellion; let us give freedom to the negroes as the necessary result of the prosecution of this war, and secure it by constitutional amendment. But let us postpone the discussion and action upon this and all other issues, which can only serve to distract, divide and weaken the energies of the loyal people in this great struggle. For myself, I would so conduct our affairs, if it were within my power, that the whole people of the free States, loyal States, in this controversy, should stand together as one man, shoulder to shoulder, speaking but one voice, breathing but one sentiment, their hearts pulsating with one wish, that is, to save the Government, crush the rebellion, and trample the Slave Confederacy in pieces.

But what else do we see? I do not hold the Senator from Minnesota solely responsible. This is but one measure of a whole class of measures tending to raise the question of negro social as well as political equality. Of my honorable friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) I have sometimes thought in my heart I had some right to complain, not personally of him, but of propositions that he is disposed to bring forward from time to time, that to me seem to have no bearing whatever on the great issue, and tend to nothing else but to distract the public mind, and divide the hearts and energies of loyal men. Upon any other subject but the negro question, my honorable friend can appreciate what I am about to say, as well as I or any other Senator. As an instance, we all know, and none better than that Senator, how important it is for us to have the moral support, sympathy, if not the friendship, at least the strict neutrality of foreign Governments in this struggle, if we can retain them, legitimately and honorably. At all events, he knows as well as I, how disastrous it would be for us to raise an issue now with England or France which might lead them to recognize the Confederacy, much more should they enter into an alliance with the Confederacy and take sides against us. He would go, I know, very far to prevent any such thing as that; but let me say to my honorable friend that, in my judgment, and before high Heaven, I declare it would be of much more consequence to us if we could make the whole people of New-York, of Pennsylvania, of the great West, and of all the loyal States, unanimously sustain the Union cause, shake hands together, and declare, "We will know nothing but the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war, and we will say nothing, but fill the Treasury, fill the ranks, and press on the columns until the last flag of the rebellion is put under our feet; we will have no divisions in our ranks, no unnecessary controversies, until this struggle is over; we will all march together, shoulder to shoulder, and keep step to the music of the Union." I say, and I say it in all sincerity, that at this hour, if it were in my power, I would give more to have the whole people of the Free States of this Union join with us, hand in hand, in political action as well as in arms, with no divided voice and no divided sentiment, in the support of this Government and to crush the rebellion, than to have England and France, one or both together, join us in war against the Confederacy.

That is my conviction; and if I express myself earnestly, warmly, strongly, gentlemen must not misunderstand me. I do not speak in anger; it is "more in sorrow than in anger." I deplore the raising of new issues which can only distract and divide, and which, if persisted in, may throw the power of the Government into the hands of those who sympathize, to a greater or less degree, with the rebellion itself.

In the great States whose voice is to control; in the great States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, in addition to all the issues necessarily raised and which must be decided, no other issue could be named or raised which would tend so much to inflame the political controversies of the times as to throw into what is now already existing this additional issue about negro suffrage. God knows we have elements of discord enough all around us, elements bordering almost upon revolution in some of the free States. Look which way you will, to New-York or to Illinois, it sometimes breaks out in open bloodshed and revolt. Let us rather allay than stir up the excitements of the hour. We have all we can deal with, all that we can master in our present situation. If we unloose other spirits of discord to run riot through all the Free States during this Presidential election—itself the greatest trial to which the American people has ever yet been subjected—a Presidential election with a million of men in arms waging this gigantic war, to throw other elements of bitterness and strife into the canvass, no man can see the result. If these political witches from the regions below "round about the cauldron go," and "in the poisoned entrails throw," they will make for us "a charm of powerful trouble, like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

Mr. President, I know my action upon this as upon some previous occasions will be misunderstood, misconstrued, and misrepresented. Such has been the case when, on questions akin to this and for the same reasons which influence me now, I have sought to postpone and avoid the discussion of unnecessary issues. For instance, there is the pending question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. I think it would be very unwise to agitate that question now. Then there was that question whether the railroad company should allow negroes to ride in cars by themselves or be compelled to seat them side by side with the wives and daughters of white men in this District. I thought it most unwise in the Senator from Massachusetts to raise that question which bears upon the question of social equality. Perhaps I was mistaken; but that was my opinion, and I expressed that opinion frankly. My action was misrepresented in the telegraphic reports in a portion of the press all the way from Boston to Wisconsin. They seem to forget that no falsehood is so dangerous as that which comes from intermingling truth with error; that the truth half told is a lie. One journal says:

> "Our readers will observe that Mr. DOOLITTLE, with a few other Republican Senators, voted against allowing negroes the poor privilege of riding upon a District of Columbia railroad."

Such was not the fact at all. I did not vote against allowing them to ride in the cars, but for the convenience of the public to allow the company to assign them certain cars. What are the facts? Here is a railroad company in the city of Washington. Cars are provided in which negroes ride; and they are just as good in every respect as those provided for white people. In fact they are far more comfortable; for they are not half so crowded. I have ridden in them sometimes myself. Now, what I objected to was, that by law you should compel white people to ride in the same car and upon the same seats with negroes, whether they desire to do so or not. I thought it unwise and unnecessary; that it would do no good to raise the question of social as well as political equality between the negroes and the white people of this country at a time like this; and while others, who thought as I thought and felt as I felt, shrank from declaring their opinions, I thank God He has given me the courage to be true to my convictions, though I may be misrepresented here or elsewhere. I do not hesitate to say that this measure was altogether unnecessary and was unwise.

This same Committee on the District of Columbia has charge of the schools, of the hotels and the erection of churches here.

Mr. GRIMES—Not the hotels.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—They might have, if a company was to be incorporated to run a hotel.

Mr. GRIMES—I do not desire to have the Senator create the impression in the country that the Committee on the District of Columbia are responsible for the hotels here. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I did not say that the committee ran the hotels; but they might be called upon to incorporate a company to run a hotel. They called upon us the other day to incorporate a company to run a Masonic Hall Association. One of the sections of that bill was the most prolific and pregnant section I ever saw, for it contained about twenty corporations. It is possible, therefore, that the Committee on the District of Columbia may be called upon to organize companies for the purpose of running some good hotels; and for my part I should be very much obliged, and I think the people of the District and the people of the country would be obliged to them, if they would organize some companies to run some good hotels here. But I will only suppose a case. I have no controversy with the committee; I am dealing with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER.) Suppose such a bill were pending in the Senate to incorporate a hotel company, and my honorable friend from Massachusetts, carried away as usual by his doctrine of equality before the law, should offer an amendment, as he probably would, to compel the hotel keeper to seat negroes side by side with white people at his table. Regarding such an amendment as unwise and unnecessary, I might feel constrained to vote against it. If I did, through the telegraphic reports and by certain journals I should be misrepresented. They, if I were to judge by the past, would probably say that I was opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of eating at all, because I should be opposed to a proposition to compel the keeper of a hotel to seat negroes side by side with white people at the same table.

Again: Suppose this Committee on the District of Columbia should bring in a bill to organize an association to build a church, and my friend from Massachusetts also should propose, in order to carry out the great doctrine of equality before the law, an amendment *to compel the sexton* to seat white men and women and colored men and women in the same pews, side by side. I might feel constrained to vote against that as unnecessary and unwise legislation. Undoubtedly I would be misrepresented through the telegraph, and by a certain portion of the press. From Boston to St. Paul a certain class of men would denounce me, and say, "Senator DOOLITTLE is opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of going to church at all."

I might make the same remark in regard to schools in this District. That subject has come before the Committee on the District of Columbia, and we have passed a law providing schools for the benefit of the negro children of the District, to which I gave a cheerful support. They attend those schools and reap the benefits and advantages of them. But, Sir, suppose the Senator from Massachusetts should bring forward a provision of law to compel every school teacher of every school in this city, white and black, to seat negro children and white children upon the same seats, side by side, in the same rooms.

The truth is, in the City of Washington there is a large population of African descent; they have their own associations; they have their own society, their own churches, their own schools; and I believe they are doing well and getting on very well, and I am rejoiced at the fact. But while we have so many revolutionary elements all around us, when we are just about to enter a Presidential canvass through which we must pass, shall we throw into that canvass all these other elements of excitement by giving our enemies occasion to say, and just grounds for saying, we are in favor of what is denominated political and social negro equality? Let us wait till the negro gets his freedom; let us wait till we crush the rebellion, and Slavery under it; let us remember that great things grow, they do not spring into existence in an hour. We do not harvest in Spring time.

Once more, there is another subject which might come under the jurisdiction of this committee, and that is the subject of marriage and divorces. Suppose legislation on that subject were pending here, and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts should propose, as he probably would, to legalize and sanction marriages between white and colored persons. I might look upon the proposition as unwise and unnecessary and ill-timed, and be constrained to vote against it. I might be denounced as being opposed to negroes marrying at all with just as much reason as I have been denounced as being opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of riding in the cars on a District of Columbia railroad. As I showed to the Senate when the matter was under consideration, which I repeat, it is no more an abridgment of their rights in that respect to have cars assigned to them than there is an abridgment of the right of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who generally travels alone, at all events not often in the company of ladies, when he takes his carpet-bag and goes down to the depot in this city to take passage for New-York. He cannot take a seat in some of the cars, for they are assigned to ladies and those with them; when he offers to enter the cars where ladies are seated, a young gentleman stationed there says to him, "No, sir; though you are very good-looking, you cannot come into this car; you must pass along and take your seat in another car." There is no more abridgment of the rights of colored people riding in the cars here than there is an abridgment of the right of my honorable friend from Massachusetts every time he goes over to New-York. There are certain cars into which he cannot go unless under the protection—and it is a protection that is worth something, I assure my honorable friend—of a good lady. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, there is another kindred proposition to which I should like to refer for a moment. The honorable Senator from Maine, (Mr. FESSENDEN,) who has charge of the affairs of the Committee on Finance, has no business to propose, and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) has nothing to propose from the Committee on Military Affairs, and hence I feel at liberty to take up a little more time than I should under other circumstances. As I am on the subject of personal explanations, I may as well go through the whole budget at once, and not trouble the Senate on any other occasion. When the question of raising the pay of the negro troops, and putting them on the same footing with the white troops was under consideration, a short time since, I did not object to raise their pay. But I had the honor of submitting a proposition that three dollars per month of the wages of those troops raised in the insurrectionary districts should be reserved for the purpose of enabling the Government properly to take care of and provide for negro women and children coming within the lines of our armies. I did not propose to apply it to the colored soldiers of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, or any of the States where they live with their families and have been accustomed to provide for and take care of them, but to apply it to the insurrectionary districts only, to those portions of the country where the negroes have lived in a state of Slavery, where they have never had the responsibility of taking care of their wives and children, because they have been provided for by their masters. Those colored soldiers in the main have been altogether unaccustomed to the use of money. In my judgment, the amount of money you give them only determines how much shall go into the hands of the sutlers that follow those regiments. The great mass of them first set free, unaccustomed to the use of money, have not much more of that prudence necessary to take care of money than Indians.

The proposition was denounced by some as ungenerous, and by some newspapers I have been held up and denounced as Pro-Slavery in my sympathies, because I would use a part of their wages to feed and clothe their starving women and children. It was because I had sympathy for these poor people, the colored women and children coming within our lines, who are dying by scores, by hundreds, and by thousands, that I wished to retain some portion of the wages of the negro men who come in with them to provide for their necessities.

It is no sufficient answer to me for gentlemen to say these women and children are not the legal wives and legitimate children of these soldiers. They are their women and their children. They are of their race, and it would be ungenerous in them if they should object to giving a portion of their wages to save them from suffering, disease and death.

I will read a brief extract from a letter from a friend in the City of Natchez, on the condition of these poor people who come within our lines. It is one of the most touching appeals I have ever read:

> "Have you ever been in a negro corral? If not, do not go to one unless you have the power to do everything to make them comfortable. These men, women and children, sick or well, are sent there as soon as they enter our lines. There is nothing provided for them of the furniture or clothing kind, just the bare walls and floor, hard-tack and bacon; nothing to cook with. If they bring a few rags and bed-clothes, they have them to sleep on; nothing provided. Very soon they get sick, and, if they must die, the sooner they die the better, as thousands have done and more will. Home sickness prevails among them like any other disease."

I will not take up the time of the Senate to read all there is contained in this letter; but, Sir, I stand on the ground I have taken, and my justification I leave to the future. Although in this I may have disagreed with the judgment of other men, no member on this floor has the right to denounce me as to offering an ungenerous proposition. My whole purpose, my only purpose, was to save those dying women and children. I say to you, Senators, there are facts in relation to these poor, suffering creatures which we must look in the face. We cannot blindly close our eyes and refuse to see them as they are. We must make provision for them, or their blood will be on our hands. We shall be held responsible in the judgment of posterity, at the bar of public opinion, and before that Higher Tribunal to which all must give account.

The Fort Pillow Massacre.

A LETTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.

The following letter has just been received by Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, respecting the treatment of our soldiers after the surrender of Fort Pillow:

UNITED STATES STEAMER "SILVER CLOUD,"
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 22, 1864.

SIR: Since you did me the favor of recommending my appointment last August, I have been on duty aboard this boat.

I now write you with reference to the Fort Pillow massacre. I write, because most of our crew are colored, and I feel personally interested in the retaliation which our Government may deal out to the rebels, when the fact of the merciless butchery is fully established.

Our boat arrived at the fort about 7½ A. M., on Wednesday, the 13th, the day after the rebels captured the fort. After shelling them, whenever we could see them, for two hours, a flag of truce from the rebel Gen. CHALMERS was received by us, and Capt. FERGUSON, of this boat, made an arrangement with Gen. CHALMERS for the paroling of our wounded and the burial of our dead; the arrangement to last until 5 P. M. We then landed at the fort, and I was sent out with a burial party to bury our dead.

I found many of the dead lying close along by the water's edge, where they had evidently sought safety; they could not offer any resistance from the places where they were, in holes and cavities along the banks; most of them had two wounds. I saw several colored soldiers of the Sixth United States Artillery, with their eyes punched out with bayonets; many of them were shot twice and bayonetted also. All those along the bank of the river were colored. The number of the colored near the river was about seventy. Going up into the fort, I saw there bodies partially consumed by fire. Whether burned before or after death I cannot say, any way there were several companies of rebels in the fort while these bodies were burning, and they could have pulled them out of the fire had they chosen to do so.

"One of the wounded negroes told me that he had not done a thing, and when the rebels drove our men out of the fort they (our men) threw away their guns and cried out that they surrendered; but the rebels kept on shooting them down until they had shot all but a few. This is what they all say.

I had some conversation with rebel officers, and they claim that our men would not surrender, and in some few cases they could not control their men, who seemed determined to shoot down every negro soldier, whether he surrendered or not. This is a flimsy excuse, for after our colored troops had been driven from the fort, and they were surrounded by the rebels on all sides, it is apparent that they would do what all say they did, throw down their arms and beg for mercy.

I buried but very few white men; the whole number buried by my party and the party from the gunboat *New Era* was about one hundred.

The rebels had burned some of the white dead.

I can make affidavit to the above if necessary.

Hoping that the above may be of some service and that a desire to be of service will be considered sufficient excuse for writing to you, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. CRITCHELL,
Acting-Master's Mate, U. S. N.

Hon. H. T. BLOW, member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The Draft.

THE PLEA OF NON-RESIDENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 16.—The following opinion of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

In regard to the question whether the plea of non-residence in the district where a drafted man may have been enrolled, should, under all circumstances, be regarded by Boards of Enrollment as a legal and proper ground for exemption from military service under the draft in that district, &c.

OPINION.

When a person, who has been enrolled and drafted, claims exemption from draft on the ground of non-residence, the Board of Enrollment will be justified in granting it if he makes satisfactory proof on three points.

First—His non-residence in the district where he claims exemption at the time of his enrollment therein.

Second—What his place of actual residence was at the time when the enrollment therein was made.

Third—That he was, or is, actually enrolled, and has been drafted, or is liable to draft in his place of actual residence.

All persons from whom military service is required under the Act of Congress, are liable to enrollment and draft in some district. The notation of the occupations and residence of persons enrolled is not required to enable unpatriotic citizens, by technical objections, to avoid their fair share of public duty, but to identify the persons drafted and assist in equalizing among the different districts their respective quotas.

Whoever has been enrolled in one district, and intends to claim exemption from draft by residing elsewhere, must take care to be enrolled where he resides.

If the corrected enrollment be promptly effected, an application thereafter made to the Provost-Marshal-General, or to the Boards of Enrollment, will protect him against double liability, but if he neglect this privilege, he ought not escape all military service in time of war, by proving that an error had been made in the place of his residence, the spelling of his name, or the description of his trade or occupation.

It is deemed a privilege to enter into the military service of the United States. The patriot owes it to his country; the man of honor owes it to his neighbors to see that every citizen liable to military duty is properly enrolled.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

Heavy Express Robbery.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS AND RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, April 26.

SHERWOOD HAGGART, Jr., the young man who robbed the United States Express, at this place, of over $26,000, is now safely lodged in our jail, having been brought in on Sunday by Capt. DAVENPORT and Mr. CRANDALL, the Express Agent. The prisoner is not over twenty-five years of age, of Scotch descent; is about five feet six or seven inches in height, auburn hair, and is, altogether, a sprightly looking lad. In a short interview with him yesterday, we learned the following facts concerning his adventure:

It seems that a few weeks ago he made the acquaintance of one THOMAS MCBRIDE, *alias* Lewis Shank, a veteran soldier, of the Sixth Iowa Regiment. On Sunday, the 11th inst., he met MCBRIDE in the fortifications above town, where they engaged in a game of euchre for money—the latter winning some sixty dollars from HAGGART. MCBRIDE knowing HAGGART to be the delivery-man of the Express Company, inquired if he did not often have intrusted to his care large sums of money. Being answered in the affirmative, he then proposed that the next time any large amount came into his hands they should make off with it. On Sunday, the 17th inst., they met again at the fortifications, and engaged in a game of cards—HAGGART being fifty-five dollars ahead when the game closed. HAGGART telling his companion that he had a good deal of treasure to deliver in the morning, MCBRIDE asked if he could not ascertain how much, and HAGGART though he could by looking over the books. It was then arranged that they were to meet the next morning at 9 o'clock, at a place, between two and three miles northeast of the city, where they would leave the horse and wagon, take the money and be off. When HAGGART arrived at the appointed rendezvous, he found his accomplice already here. A few yards from the road they buried $24,000; MCBRIDE took $1,000, and HAGGART $700. The latter then started for the river, where he expected to find a skiff, cross over and make his way to Fort Scott, thence down to Little Rock, Ark., and if he did not like it there, was to go to New-Orleans. It was also arranged that MCBRIDE was to dig up the buried money as soon as it was safe to do so, and follow HAGGART.

HAGGART, not finding the skiff where he expected, continued on directly up the river to within five miles of Iowa Point, a distance of forty-five miles, arriving there at dark of the first day. Here he put up for the night, and early next morning crossed into Kansas. He struck south, and at noon on Tuesday was within a mile of Troy. He kept on across the prairie, and at night found he had traveled over forty-five miles. The morning of the third day he started for Leavenworth, but missed the road, and at noon found himself at Atchison. A few hours previous he had purchased a pony. After eating dinner, he started for Lawrence and Fort Scott, putting up for the night twenty miles from Atchison. On the fourth day he lost his road, and wandered about on the prairie until night. The fifth day he reached Lawrence, where he was arrested by the Marshal of that place and the Express Agent, who telegraphed to this city for Dr. CRANDALL. The latter, with Capt. DAVENPORT, immediately started for Lawrence, identified him as the man wanted, and arrived here, with him in irons, on Sunday. He revealed where the money was buried, and proceeded at once to unearth it. He also described his accomplice so minutely that the police were enabled to apprehend him early yesterday morning. He knew him by the name of LEWIS SHANK. His real name, however, proves to be THOMAS MCBRIDE. The latter denies all knowledge of the robbery, and says he never saw HAGGART.

The Fire in New-Haven.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The New-Haven *Journal* gives the following as among the losses suffered in the great fire in that place, on Saturday night:

"The dwelling-house, No. 23 Chestnut-street, owned by J. J. PHELPS, was valued at $2,000, of which $1,500 was insured in the City Company of Hartford.

Messrs. TREAT & DAVIS estimate their loss at between $25,000 and $30,000. On the main building they held an insurance of $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven. The stock was insured for $7,000, $2,000 of which was in the Home Office, New-Haven; the balance in the Ætna Office, Hartford, of which J. G. NORTH is agent.

Messrs. HENRY HALE & Co. hold an insurance of $5,200 on their stock in the City Fire Insurance Company of New-Haven, and other offices represented by this company. The building was the individual property of Mr. HALE, and was valued at about $3,000; insured, $2,200. The aggregate loss of this firm is estimated at $15,000

J. F. GOODRICH, carriage manufacturer, holds a policy of $2,500 in the Home Office, New-Haven, and $1,000 each in the Jersey City and Albany City Fire Insurance Offices. This will nearly cover one-half his loss. The building was owned by H. GALBRAITH, and was about covered by insurance.

The double brick dwelling in Franklin-street, which was partially burned, was owned by Messrs. HALE & WATERBURY, and is fully insured in the City Fire Insurance Company, New-Haven.

Mr. D. S. GALBRAITH, plater, lost about $4,000; insured, $700.

We could not learn that there was any insurance on the dwelling occupied by the Freeman family.

Of the loss of J. P. BUNCE, carriage manufacturer, we are unable to state, that gentleman evincing a disposition to be non-committal on the insurance question. The building was owned by RUSSEL CHAPMAN, Esq., and was valued at $4,000; insured for $2,500 in the Home Office, New-Haven.

The Davenport Church cost between $3,000 and $4,000; insured for $1,500 in the Middlesex Mutual, Middlesex.

There may be and doubtless are other instances of losses and partial insurance, which will be made known when the facts are ascertained.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, fixtures complete, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, of about 50 horse power each, made in the best manner by THURSTON, GARDNER & CO., of Providence, and never used. Apply to MESSENGER & WRIGHT, No. 100 Chambers-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 33X4 feet, with two flues, 16 inches diameter, and with fronts, bars, breeching, valves, &c.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway,
between Dey and Fulton sts.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE of 20-horse power. Apply at machine-shop No. 350 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where it can be seen, or to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb-covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 348 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.,
No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines,
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—FAMILIES breaking up housekeeping or changing their residences, or any person having books, pamphlets or newspapers to spare, will greatly benefit the soldiers in hospital by sending them to the Women's Central Association for Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, the Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 756 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $550 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

CHORUS—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle-field,
Far from home, so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield?

"This hand never struck me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price 30 cents each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reestablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

10,000 PAGES OF SHEET MUSIC, A little damaged, for one and a half cents per page, at HORACE WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. S. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,412	[illegible]
ERIN—building	3,215	[illegible]
ONTARIO—building	3,212	[illegible]
HELVETIA—building	3,200	[illegible]
LOUISIANA	2,160	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER	Saturday, June 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$30 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	April 30
EDINBURGH	Saturday	May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	May 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The Elegant Steamship
MEXICO,
J. S. CROWELL Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 18th May.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, [illegible] and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. D. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:23 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 86 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—DUDLEY'S AND SIDDEL'S Groves, and Woodbridge Park to let, for excursion parties. Apply to R. V. BONNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 159 Front-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK

No. 4 Wall-st.,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the distribution of

THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum. *Interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation.*

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ¼ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

"The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. Thompson, Esq., President."

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. R. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER S. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
New-York, March 22, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of

UNITED STATES BONDS,

authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
New-York, April 11, 1864.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

THE NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY.

The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election of officers to serve the ensuing year will take place at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., on Tuesday, the 10th of May, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

D. C. HEWSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 4th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
[illegible] MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] CLAPP,
[illegible] TRIMBLE,
[illegible] WOOD,
[illegible] BABCOCK,
[illegible] STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS [illegible], Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President. [illegible] BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS and Brokers, No. [illegible] Broadway—will remove to No. 15 Wall-st. May 1—continue to deal in Specie, uncurrent money, Southern bank notes and Government securities.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two-Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 1st, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, May 2, 1864.

First National Bank of Jersey City, Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Messrs. O'BRIEN BROTHERS, bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this Bank.

M. SANDFORD, Cashier. J. S. FOX, President.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.......................$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
S. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
New-York, April 23, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 16th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 60 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 25 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. S. BLISS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $35 each, due 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been lost in transmission by mail. Series E, Nos. 4,723, 4,724, 4,725, 4,726. The payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

HENRY JAMES, No. 211 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED to pay cash for University Bonds of the State of Mississippi. R. R. GRAVES, No. 152 Chambers-st., N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,633,383
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York, and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York.
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham.
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John E. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick G. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
M. A. Borchan, of Borchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, { of Dennistoun & Co., New-York. { of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,

(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:
New-York: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth.
Philadelphia: Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers. E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
Boston: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
Washington: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

⅛ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:

W. P. Palmer,
Rufus L. Lord,
Thos. Barron,
Richard Tighe,
Henry Elsworth,
Aug. H. Ward,
E. D. Morgan,
Sidney Mason,
Peter Cooper,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Thos. W. Pearsall,
James Colles,
L. S. Suarez,
John Caswell,
John Steward,
W. W. DeForest,
Jas. B. Johnston,
Henry Bails,
Rich. Mortimer,
R. H. Browne,
Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 23, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. R. Co. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN C. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

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50 SHARES CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE Stock for sale (par $20.) Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell 1,000 shares of stock in the American Flag Gold Mining Company, for $5 per share. A report of the financial affairs of the company can be had at their office, No. 12 Pine-st. G. T. SYKES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

D. S. GILBERT, late Paying-Teller Bank of the Republic.
F. S. ENTZ, late with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GILBERT & ENTZ,

STOCKS, BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
Bought and Sold at the Board of Brokers,
Nos. 57 Exchange-place and 19 Broad-st.

References: Bank of the Republic; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Messrs. Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Messrs. H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.

OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Directors of this company, on the 23d inst., Mr. R. D. SKIDMORE (formerly of the Howard Insurance Co.) was unanimously elected Secretary.

GEO. HODGSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR the increase of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this Office on the 2d May and closed on the 16th. By order.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., March 16, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 23d day of April next, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, and until the 21st day of May next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland. The Company's Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 13th day of April next and remain closed until the 25th day of April.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, April 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the full shares of the capital stock of this company, (except stock issued on conversion of bonds, and upon that a pro rata dividend,) has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable at this office on the 10th day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of May, both inclusive.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax,) on and after 10th May.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 29th of April for four days.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
New-York, 20th April, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. K. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, May 2, 1864.

LOOMIS L. WHITE,
HENRY B. KEEN,
WILLIAM C. DORNIN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of stock commission brokers in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of KEEN, DORNIN & CO.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are HENRY B. KEEN, WILLIAM C. DORNIN, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr., and LOOMIS L. WHITE.

That HENRY B. KEEN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York; WILLIAM C. DORNIN, who resides in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr., who resides in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the general partners.

That LOOMIS L. WHITE, who resides in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is an actual cash payment of fifty thousand dollars.

That the said partnership commences the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated at the City of New-York, May 2, 1864.

HENRY B. KEEN,
WILLIAM C. DORNIN,
FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr.,
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & PURDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE A. JACKSON retiring. Mr. EDWARD H. PURDY, late partner, will sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 647 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JACKSON,
EDWARD H. PURDY.
New-York, May 1, 1864.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has secured the services of his late partner, Mr. JACKSON, when in Europe, for the purchasing of his goods, whereby he will be enabled to offer everything novel in style, selections and quality, that appears in the English and French markets, inducements unavailable by any other house in the trade.

EDWARD H. PURDY,
No. 647 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John Thomas retiring. The business will be settled by the new firm of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK.

M. B. WYNKOOP,
J. J. HALLENBECK,
JOHN THOMAS.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, for the transaction of a general Book, Job and Newspaper Printing Business, at the old stand of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas, No. 113 Fulton-st.

M. B. WYNKOOP,
J. J. HALLENBECK.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of H. A. MILLER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE A. MILLER,
JONA. MYERS.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business under the firm name of H. A. MILLER & CO.

HORACE A. MILLER,
ALBERT A. MILLER.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KEYSER & BERRIEN, Carpenters and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. E. BERRIEN will settle all claims of the late firm.—New-York, April 29, 1864.

JOHN KEYSER,
WM. E. BERRIEN.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 183 6th-st.

WM. E. BERRIEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm of MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business, at No. 27 William-st.

JOSEPH G. MILLS,
HENRY KNICKERBACKER,
CHARLES P. CURRIE.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER AND WILLIAM LUMMIS have an interest in our business from this date. We have removed our office to No. 59 Wall-st., opposite Hanover-st.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.
New-York, May 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE FIRM OF MAXWELL & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation.

G. L. MAXWELL,
W. H. MARSTON.

NOTICE.—MR. JULES RILLIET, BY MUTUAL agreement, has retired from our firm.

New-York, May 1, 1864. A. C. ROSSIRE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 188 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL

in several drab shades. For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.

ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

C. H. MILLER & CO., MANUFACTURER'S AGENT for the American patent steel collars. Specimens, any size and style sent upon receipt of $1. Ties, scarfs, collars, &c., at wholesale, No. 337 Broadway, N.Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 26, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:

Cavalry Trowsers.
Veteran Reserve Corps' Jackets, sky blue.
Knit Shirts.
Service Chevrons.
Mosquito Bars.
Haversacks.
Burlaps for baling.

Samples or specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for. They will submit, with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed, for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY the 4th of May next, for furnishing at the Department of Army Clothing in this City,

1,000 Suits Zouave Uniforms of the "Duryee" pattern.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the materials of which the articles are to be made and state in their bids how soon they can deliver the whole quantity.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful fulfillment of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quarter-Master General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, VA., April 20, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 18th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CITY INSPECTOR, calls the attention of Ferry Masters, Railroad Conductors, Steamboat Captains, and all others connected with transportation from this City, to their liability to a fine of $250 for carrying out of the City the body of any deceased person without the written permission of this department, whether such deceased person shall have died within the City, or whether the body shall have arrived in the City merely in transit to some other place. Any violation of the City ordinances in this respect will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE, }

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 282 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting where artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $20; Platina, $25; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County and State) ——
(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ——

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security. ——

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B.

For re-setting curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb and guttering Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating and grading, curb and guttering West-st., between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Greenwich-avenue; also, easterly side of Greenwich-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Seventh-avenue.

For flagging, full width, Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues.

For rebuilding pier Number Forty-six, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:

10,000 Carbine Cartridge-boxes.
10,000 Carbine Slings.
10,000 Carbine Swivels.
10,000 Sabre Belts and Plates.

The slings, swivels and sabre belts, and plates are to be made in all respects, as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The cartridge-boxes are to conform in dimensions and workmanship with the samples deposited at this Agency, and must be made from good quality, pure oak tanned leather. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting.

They are to be delivered free of expense to the United States, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute, in their own workshops, the work proposed for.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of cut and excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Faribault to the Iowa State line (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide; to weigh five pounds each.
3-4 Canton Flannel.
3-4 Gray Twilled Flannel.
White Spool Cotton, No. 30 or 35.

Samples of all the above articles will be required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the prices, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures; also, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster Gen. U. S. Army.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK [illegible].

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.